THE

AMERICAN FARMER

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. XIII. BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1858. No. 12.

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Office of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, (formerly "American Farmer" office,)

128 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber, who has been for 25 years past identified with the "AMERICAN FARMER," having disposed of his interest in that journal, will continue on his individual account, to act as AGENT, for the

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CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., JAMES T. EARLE, Esq., RAMSAY M'HENRY, Esq., former Presidents of the Maryland State Agricultural Society—and JOHN MERRYMAN, Esq., present President of do.

To the many thousands with whom he has been transacting business for so many years, he can confidently appeal for his prompt and judicious discharge of all the duties committed to him, and he appeals to them to continue to him their support and influence in his present undertaking. Address,

SAMUEL SANDS,

(Late of the firm of S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,)

Office Md. State Agricultural Society, (formerly American Farmer Office,)

je 1-6t **128 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.**

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

VOL. XIII.

PUBLISHED BY
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 BALTIMORE STREET,
Rooms of Maryland State Agricultural Society,
BALTIMORE, MD.

1857.



AMERICAN FARMER.

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JUNE.

"From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:
He comes attended by the sultry hours
And ever fanning breezes, on his way."

The merry, joyful Summer months are upon us. The beautiful promise of the Spring time, its buds and blossoms, its springing grass and grain are taking more substantial forms. The Sun asserts his power and office, and the bounteous earth is teeming with fruitfulness. The peaceful waters send up their mists, which distil in the dew drop, or fall from the Summer cloud. The gentle breezes gather treasures from afar; and all are ministers of Him who "maketh the grass to grow upon the mountain, and herb for the use of man." It is the high privilege of the husbandman to direct these ministries into all the various channels of use and profit, and innocent enjoyment, which pertain to his calling. Let him go forth to his labour with diligent hand and thoughtful mind, and be assured that He whose bounty has set these wondrous agencies in motion, will not withhold His hand till their work be accomplished.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The great corn crop is truly the staff of life of the country. Now, during the present month, it requires the especial care of the Cultivator.

Let it be thinned early, as soon as it is out of danger from birds and worms. Start the cultivators in at an early day, to clean out the rows in each direction; and go over quickly with the hoes to clear away the grass that may be starting about the young plants. It is desirable to have the corn le[ve]l by, by harvest; it should never be worked after it shows any sign of tasselling. Every root and rootlet is wanted then for the production of grain, and to put in plough or cultivator to cut them off, or tear them up, is simply murderous. If you have allowed the grass to dispute possession with the corn, let them "fight it out." The chance will be in favour of the corn; but if you lose that, you make a crop of grass; and that is about as much as such cultivation deserves; otherwise you make neither corn nor grass. The great rule in corn cultivation is to work early, and work quickly; that is, before the corn gets large, and without too long intervals between the workings. Corn that has been *thoroughly* and *quickly* worked from the start, need not be touched after it rises above the hips of an ordinary man.

As to the mode of working, the rule is to work deep before planting and shallow after; a mere stirring of the surface is what is wanted now. For this purpose, the ordinary corn cultivator is sufficient. With the best management, however, and especially upon tobacco farms, the crop will sometimes get "in the grass;" and to get it out, the plough is essential. Every one must judge for himself in this emergency. Work with the mould-board of this corn, throwing the earth well up, without to the the corn. A good ploughing in June breaking subdues the grass, and if done when thoroughly small, and well done, it does not materially injure the corn is

TOBACCO.

This is an important month with this crop.—Well planted it is half made; and a due accomplishment of this work in the corse of the month of June, gives a reasonable promise of a crop ripened and housed in due time.

PLANTS.

In the first plantings do not draw your beds too closely, but take out only such plants as are of full size. Nothing is gained by undue haste to plant; a well grown, well rooted plant, takes hold of the ground at once, and will go to the house before a over small one, set out ten days earlier. It is more- they injurious to the beds to draw them closely; on fire and give way early, and cannot be relied for the late plantings and re-plantings.

MANURES.

We made suggestions last month on this subject. Let the manures be on the ground and mixed with the surface earth as early as possible. Have the ground in readiness for striking up the hills, and prepare these only as the plants come on. The fresher the hills when planted, the better.

PLANTING.

Have the plants drawn by the most careful hands, using a fork or a piece of hard wood sharpened, to lift them out of the ground. Do not throw quantities into a cart to be bruised and broken, but have baskets enough to take them to the planting ground. Watch strictly that only good plants are dropped upon the hills, and that the planter opens the earth well, puts in the plants without doubling up the roots, and presses the earth up to the full depth of the root. At every planting season the previous planting must be planted over; and some of the largest plants should be used for this purpose, for the sake of keeping up the regularity of the crop. If this be not borne in mind, the beds will be drawn over for planting, and only the smaller ones left for this after work of re-planting.

WEEDING.

The "weeding" of the crop is the first working with the hoe, and a very important one. It should be done as early as possible after the plants take root, and consists in scraping away, the hill on all sides from about the plant, and with it every particle of grass. The least sprig of crab grass or purslain escaping this operation will throttle the young plant before the next hoeing, and make its removal an unsafe operation. This hoeing must be done with great care, especially if the weather be dry; the least rough usage may destroy the young plants. If the ground becomes very dry and hot, it is safer to postpone weeding for a shower of rain.

The working of the rows, should be done with the admirable tobacco cultivators, sold by the implement makers.

HAY MAKING.

Crops of clover and orchard grass, will be ready for harvest early in the month. The fit time for cutting clover is when about one half of the blossoms have turned brown. It is especially important, however, with this crop, to take time by the forelock, and if opportunity and weather permit, it is well to begin earlier.

The succulency of clover makes it hard to cure well, and from bad curing, clover hay has got an ill-repute, which it by no means deserves. It is needless to say that the hay-making requires the utmost care and diligence to bring it to a speedy conclusion. Cure in good swarths thrown lightly up, that the air may penetrate, and with as little exposure as may be to the scorching sun. Should rain threaten, even that which is least cured, may be safely put into small cocks laid lightly up. Some persons prefer curing altogether in such cocks. The leaves and finer portions of the plants are better preserved, the stems go through a gentle fermentation, and the necessary handling and exposure on an airy day in taking it to the stack or house, cures it sufficiently. The principal objection to this method, is that it takes too long time, and prevents that despatch in getting important jobs off-hand, which is very desirable.

WHEAT HARVEST.

The great work of wheat harvest will be upon us this season, at an unusually early day, and all the other work of the farm must be pressed forward with unusual energy in preparation for it. It is wretched management to have a foul field of corn or tobacco, when the whole force of the farm is necessarily directed to saving a crop already made.

TIME OF CUTTING.

The most important direction on this point is, to be ready for the work, whenever the work is ready for you; and then be watchful and ascertain by your personal examination in the field, the very earliest period at which you may begin. It is hard to estimate the worth of a day, should the weather become unpropitious; but under favourable weather, there is loss both in quantity and quality of the grain, by allowing it to be over-ripe. When the grain gets into the dough-state it is safe to cut it.

On the other hand, do not be tempted by undue haste to cut so green, as to cause the grain to shrivel. There is a right time for every thing, and with these hints for your guide, tax your own care and watchfulness to find out just when that time is.

HARVEST FORCE AND IMPLEMENTS.

Look out immediately for the aid you may want at harvest, and let it be abundant. It is much safer to have your grain down in two days, than to keep it on hand a week; and it is better to secure at once double the force necessary than to have one hand less than you require. Have the tools and implements all in the best condition for work.

POTATOES.

Potatoes not yet planted should be put in early this month. Many persons, however, choose to delay planting as late as the last of June. Our friend Judge Brewer, near Annapolis, plants this crop after cutting off a crop of clover from the ground.—His method is to plant in every third row as the land is ploughed. This necessarily delays the planting till late in June. The general experience, however, is in favour of earlier planting, and we are always disposed to get the crop in by the last week of May.

CUTTING SEED.

Gerald Howatt, an experienced potatoe grower in N. Jersey, recommends very strongly, to cut the potatoes in pieces having but a single eye. It requires much less seed, and the potatoes grow larger and are more productive in his opinion. He cuts the potatoes a month before planting, and spreads them on a floor in the light, where the cut heals and the potatoe withers. At planting time the eye will have started so plainly, he says, that you will have assurance of the set growing off immediately, when put in the ground. We prefer medium sized whole potatoes.

CULTIVATION.

Keep the ground thoroughly worked and clear of grass until the blossoms appear and then stop work. The tubers will now be forming and should not be disturbed.

FIELD PEA.

It is not too late at any time this month to sow broad cast, or plant for seed the field pea. If planted only for the use of the servants, plant between the corn-hills immediately after the last working of corn, if that be in this month; otherwise plant elsewhere. A bushel or two to each hand on the farm, will make a very useful and agreeable addition to the winter stores.

PUMPKINS AND CYMBLINS.

These may still be planted as late as the middle of the month.

MILLET.

Millet may be sown during the month.

BROAD CAST CORN AND SUGAR MILLET.

These may still be sown for feeding green.

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

Mangold Wurtzel may be planted now, though a month earlier would have been better.

RUTA BAGA.

This is, on the whole, the root best suited to our Middle States and Southern agriculture. It is excellent for stock feeding; the time of sowing and working is at a more convenient period than that of others, and the necessary cultivation much less. It may be sown the last week of June or not until first week of August. Have the ground so far in readiness as to be able to take advantage of a rain and sow the seed at any time after the first of July. The 15th of that month is perhaps the best time.

Should it happen that the ground on which you would grow the ruta baga, is occupied with another crop, or for any other reason the ground cannot

be got in readiness in proper time to raise a crop from the seed, sow them in beds and transplant when the ground is ready and the plants large enough. They thrive better than cabbage plants on being set out. It is less labour to transplant, than to thin a crop from the seed, and the plants are set at more regular distances than they have ordinarily.

The crop is better raised in drills than broadcast, it can be manured more economically, worked more conveniently, and will yield a heavier crop.

MANURES.

Open drills three feet apart, and strew the manure in the furrow. Throw furrows over this from each side, making a ridge. Strike this ridge down with the hoe, so as to leave a good surface on which to sow the seed. Good composts of any farm manures are suitable to this crop. They should have been well prepared, and not too strawy. As regards bought manures, according to English experience, the super-phosphates should be the most economical.—Three to four hundred pounds of mixed Peruvian and Mexican Guanos we think more reliable.

PREPARATION OF SEED AND SOWING.

Wet the seed, (but do not soak) in very thin tar or glue water, and dry in plaister. This preparation will help the young plants at starting, and the plaister in sowing will show whether the seed be distributed over the ground. A pound of seed is sufficient for the acre. We prefer a careful hand, to the seed drill, for sowing.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

JUNE.

The work of the garden must be diligently prosecuted during this month. The season of seed-sowing has passed, and the work of transplanting, of keeping down the grass, of watering and tending, of destroying insects, &c., must all be actively prosecuted. Nearly all garden crops are now at a tender age, and require watching, nursing, training, and the absolute non-intervention of weeds.

WATER.—Do not overlook the importance of having an abundant supply of water, to be used freely in dry weather. The very watery month of May just passed, may give you an idea that the ground will not be easily dried. It is well, however, to be certain to have enough in any emergency, of so important an element.

INSECTS.—Plant beds liable to be injured by insects, and young plants should be forced forward by infusions which stimulate their growth, and are obnoxious to their enemies. Tobacco stems or stalks, horse manure, elder leaves, soot, &c., may be thrown into a hogshead and water poured on, sufficient to make an infusion not so strong as to destroy the plants. Let them be watered with this frequently till they grow out of the power of the insect.

POTATOES.—The early crop should be kept clean till blossoms appear. They should then be weeded very carefully, if at all, for fear of disturbing the young tubers. A late crop may be planted now between the rows of early peas.

CLEARING OFF EARLY CROPS.—Early crops of Spinach, Radish, Lettuce, &c., may be cleared off this month, and the ground occupied with late beets, carrots, &c., or with cabbage or celery at a later period.

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER.—Be careful to ensure a sufficiency of plants for the late crops or these vegetables. Re-sow the beds immediately if they appear to have failed, and force the plants by frequent manurings with the liquid mentioned.

PEAS AND BEANS.—Late crops of these may be planted for a succession of crops.

ROASTING EARS.—Corn may still be planted for late use.

TOMATOES.—Be sure to secure a crop of this very valuable vegetable, by transplanting an extra number of plants.

LIMA BEANS.—Lima beans may be still planted this month if the earlier planting has failed.

CUCUMBERS.—Cucumbers may still be planted for table use. For pickles postpone till July.

TRANSPLANTING.—If the season be very dry, it is advisable to dip the roots of the plants to be planted out in a soft mud prepared for the purpose. Take up the plants with care, using a garden trowel for the purpose, after transplanting, water for several days.

CELERY.—Celery may be planted for early use.—The plants require much moisture, and if the weather be hot and dry, boards or leafy brush should be laid over the trenches until they be rooted.

RED PEPPER.—Plant out these when the plants are fit.

EGG PLANTS.—If not already done, plant egg plants as soon as possible.

CYMBLINS.—Cymblins may be still planted.

ONIONS.—If the tops of onions grow very luxuriantly, and the bulbs do not form, press the tops gently to one side, bending them down to check the flow of sap. Weed very carefully to avoid disturbing the bulb; and in working draw no earth to them.

HERBS.—As the herbs come into flower, they should be cut on a dry day, and spread in a shady place to cure for use.

Plant out plants of the several sorts as they may be fit. Be sure of a large supply of *sage*, especially, as well as the various other sorts.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—Newly planted trees should be watered during hot and dry weather, or a mulch of coarse litter put about their roots.

APRICOT, NECTARINE, PLUM AND PEACH TREES should be well thinned of their extra fruit. There is a great tendency to over-bearing, and the quality of the fruit is wonderfully improved by diminishing the quantity judiciously. When the fruit is punctured by the insect and falls off, it should be gathered from under the tree, and thrown to the hogs. A gentle shaking occasionally to get rid of such, will not be amiss.

GRAPES.—Stop the shoots before the bunches of grapes, and train up wood for next years bearing, pinching it off at proper length.

CHARLES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the society, the present officers were unanimously re-elected for the present year. At the same meeting, William Matthews, F. B. F. Burgess and Samuel Cox, Esqs. were appointed a committee to draft resolutions commemorative of the death and services of the late Gen. John G. Chapman, as a late member and President of this Society.

For the American Farmer.

WINE CULTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

BY R. H. AND M. M. ARMSTRONG,

(*Crescent Bend, near Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 12th.* 1858.)

The inquiry contemptously made by Sydney Smith, "*Who reads an American Book?*" at the time conveyed more implied "truth than poetry." But the world now bears witness that he who reads not *American Books* is not fully "posted" in the best literature of the day. The indigenous productions of American authors, proving the strength of our virgin soil, proclaim to such as Sydney Smith and his European compeers to "look well to their laurels." The inquiry was also made but a few years since, "*who drinks American Wine?*" If made to day the reply might come up from the tables of aristocratic Europe as well as from the best connoisures of our own country. Royalty itself smacks its lips, and orders another bottle, as the aroma of the *Catawba* pervades the purple presence. American Wine is rapidly gaining favor as equal to the best wine in the world, and ere long we may indulge the hope that it will attain the *ne plus ultra* of popular estimation. Literally, our virgin soil is producing an elixer more virtuous than that grown on the worn out isles of Europe, the far famed banks of the Rhine, or the vine-clad fields of France.

But our object in this brief article is to record, for the benefit of those "whom it may concern," the progress of wine culture, (so far as we are informed,) in East Tennessee; a region so often called the "Switzerland of America"—and may it not some day be known as the "Champagne district of the Western Hemisphere?" The soil of East Tennessee is generally a rich loam upon substrata of clay and gravel. The surface of the country is undulating, and with a climate (about 36° lat.) delightfully temperate, it seems eminently fitted by nature for the production of the grape. A variety of wild or native vines are indigenous to the soil, some of them attaining great size, and others producing grapes as large, if not larger than any cultivated. But of all varieties, there is one of passing excellence which for want of another name we call the *Tennessee Catawba*. It was first discovered on the French Broad River, which has its source in North Carolina, and is almost *identical* in size, appearance and wine qualities with the celebrated Catawba found on the river of that name in North Carolina, and now cultivated to such an extent in Ohio, and even in Europe. The latitude of the two varieties are about the same. Thus we cannot but believe that ours is a clime better adapted to vine-growing than Ohio, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Georgia or California, states already reaping golden rewards from their purple products.

It is not known to the present writers who first cultivated the Catawba grape as a wine grape in East Tennessee. But the first known to them was a gentleman of their vicinity, who, from about one-half an acre of vines, trained upon the trellis style, manufactured about 150 gals. of wine.—This was from the Tennessee Catawba, but owing to the height of the vines from the earth, and the fact that they were gathered before the grapes were fully ripe, the wine did not contain sufficient saccharine, and the gentleman subsequently had it distilled, making most excellent Catawba brandy. Perhaps the foregoing suggested to the late Col. Drury P. Armstrong, of Knox Co., the father of the present writers, the feasibility of *wine-culture* in this section; and conversations with certain Swiss and German gentlemen, who about the time came to East Tennessee, confirmed him in his determination to make the effort. He was particularly fortunate also in making the acquaintance of an honest German Vintager, and to secure his services in the undertaking. With Col. A., to determine was to do; and he at once set about the work. Possessing a large farm, "*Crescent Bend*," two miles from Knoxville, with a competent force and means fully adequate, he spared no pains to give the experiment a perfect trial. With this view he solicited the southern exposure of a hill side, on the north side of Holston River, with a clay subsoil as the site of his first Vineyard. One acre of this he caused to be ditched two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet deep with a proper inclination so as to drain the roots of the vines—one hundred cart loads of stable manure being mixed in with the earth thrown into the ditches.

Everything being thus prepared, in the Spring of 1855, he procured cuttings from the Tennessee Catawba, and from the Catawba grown in the Vineyards near Cincinnati, enough to plant two vines to each stake in the first acre of the Vineyard above. The acre was laid off in rows six feet wide, and the cuttings planted four feet apart.—The cuttings were placed inclined at about an angle of 35° on each side of a short stake, to mark the place. The earth of the ditch having been originally inverted, the appearance of the Vineyard after planting was that of an acre of solid clay with short stakes regularly set all over it. The soil on the surface being from the depth of two and a half feet, consequently had no grass seeds and weeds in it. The ground, thus free from those noxious plants, remains so to this day. It is a great desideratum in farming generally; but in the cultivation of the grape it is absolutely required.

During the winter of 1855-6, Col. A. had another acre or two ditched and prepared as the first acre; and also in the winter of 1856 and the present winter ('57,) we have continued to have our Vineyard enlarged. A second Vineyard selected by Col. A. was one of rare loveliness. It was also upon the North bank of the Holston, being an old "sage-field," one-half gently sloping to the water, and the other so precipitous that the hill-side was terraced, thus presenting a beautiful sight from the deck of a steamboat. The old field had not been in cultivation perhaps in thirty years. Its subsoil was also clayey, mixed with gravel. We are adding to this Vineyard this winter several acres. It is so admirably adapted to a Vineyard that the sun both rises and sets upon it.

The first year the vines did not grow longer than from four to six inches in length, and not larger than a very small straw in diameter. The cuttings had however taken firm root, and in a rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, they shot rapidly downwards, thus securing a nourishing foot-hold that enabled the vine the succeeding year to attain such an increased magnitude and luxuriance.

The vines continued to grow in size the second year. The winter preceding the second year the stakes gave way for larger and longer stakes.—These were made of locust, mulberry and chesnut timber, and were about two inches square, by six feet in height. They were made thus small in order to facilitate the tying of the vines to them.

These stakes were driven firmly into the earth immediately where the shorter stakes first stood. The second spring, with vigorous growth, the vines mounted up, and tied regularly in about three different places, they shot several feet over the tops of the stake. About the first of August they were cut off level with the stakes, and, as young shoots would begin to grow on their ends, and at the several joints, they were diligently pinched off by the vintager.

During the fall of 1856, Col. Armstrong died. Thus was he cut off before he had consummated the end, in the matter under consideration, which his foresight enabled him to see would certainly follow in the further perfecting of the foregoing undertaking. Were this the proper place, his descendents could pay the tribute due to him as a man, and, with other things, as an enlightened agriculturist, but they pass on to the subject before them.

The winter of 1856-7 has been of too recent date not to be recollected by all as one of the most severe for twenty years. Its effects were seriously felt by our vines. The backward spring of '57 developed to our eyes that at least three-fourths of the buds on our vines were utterly destroyed—but the remaining fourth gave evidence, as the season advanced, that we would recieve a reward for the patience of the previous years.

Our vintager, early in the spring, proceeded to arrange the vines in position for the bearing. He thus cut off one of the vines at each stake about eighteen inches from the ground, and the other he first tied to its own stake, about a foot or eighteen inches above the ground, and then bent the same across, horizontally, to the next stake; and so on to the end of the row.

In the absence of the yellow willow, we used rye straw and the common willow of this region for the binds.

In due time the grapes formed, and the sight of their hanging clusters, though thinned by the previous frosts, was truly beautiful.

The vine of three years growth was laden with fruit; while two vines of the numerous off-shoots were permitted to grow up to the top of the stake. These off-shoots, or young vines, attained the size of the little finger, and were cut off at the top of the stake. They are to be the first bearing vines of the next year, those that bear the present year being cut off and cast away. In their turn, after doing service one season, they are cut down, and their successors trained as they have been, succeed them; and this through the series of years for the future.

In the course of the summer there appeared upon some of the grapes a small black speck, which we feared would terminate in something like the rot, but were rejoiced to perceive that the speck was scarcely skin deep, and that it did not spread. It was, no doubt, caused by the sun shining through drops of water or dew, thus concentrating the rays of heat like a lens, as we have since suggested in an interesting paper contributed to the Patent office, and published in the Report for 1856.

If the grapes were beautiful to the eye when green, they were more so when they assumed that peculiar red or purple which distinguishes the variety. They were palatably ripe for several weeks before we gathered them, but we preferred to wait until the last moment—until they were "*dead ripe*" before we gathered them for the press.

The vintage is celebrated in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Germany, and in the vine-growing Isles, as a season of general rejoicing and festivity. Then the youthful swain and his buxom lassie meet, and with merry song and voluptuous dance, woo each other to love and joy. But it was hardly thus with us; foras we watched the dozen little negro girls, with their baskets of the "bleeding fruit" from the vineyard, we could not but reflect that it would yet be a season before "the vintage" will form a National Institution among us.

As the bunches of grapes hung within a few inches of the ground they had received all of the heat possible during the summer and fall both from the direct rays of the sun as well as the reflected heat from the earth. They were thus fully ripe, yet there always remains upon the bunch a few dried, and a few green grapes, under size. These we had picked off by hand, so that the only grapes we used were those that were perfect in ripeness and sweetness. This picking was a matter of no little trouble, yet by a double force of hands it was accomplished. After the bunches had been seperated thoroughly from all the imperfect matter attached to them, they were then thrown into a tub made with a strong white-oak bottom, perforated with a number of holes, and also a gate through which to permit mashed grapes to fall into a large tank below. Once in the tub, the grapes were well mashed with a pestle, though care was had not to break the seed.

Had we desired to make our wine colorless, or like Champagne, we would have immediately pressed the mashed grapes, but wishing to give the wine the color of the grape, we permitted the pulp and skins to remain in the large tank or vat (capacity 250 gals.) until they began to ferment, which was a space of about five days. We omitted to state that the gathering and mashing took place on the 26th day of September. After the commencement of fermentation, therefore, in the skin, we pressed off the grapes in a powerful press which we had built by a German, after the plan, as he represented, used in his "fatherland." It is composed of heavy white-oak beams, fastened together with large iron bolts, with a large trough or tray, made of three inch thick oak plank, on the lower beam, and an iron screw four inches in diameter, with a threa dscarcely perceptibly inclined through the upper beam. The nut of this screw is worked and the power applied by an iron lever twelve feet long.

We first drew off from the tank about two casks (35 gals. each) full of wine without any pressing. We then pressed the grapes in "cheeses," using the ordinary rye straw to support them. In this way, such was the power of the press, that we extracted almost the last drop of juice from the matter. So full of saccharine was the juice, that we noticed at the time, that, when wet with it, the hand would stick together when closed as if molasses or sugar had been in.

The wine pressed, we put it—in this stage called "*must*"—in new casks, iron bound, &c., in an ordinary cellar. Our yield under the circumstances on any acre above, was about one hundred and sixty gallons. From the same acre this year we expect to make over 500 gals.

Fermentation commenced immediately—or more correctly continued without intermission—giving off with its seething bubbles, the most grateful perfumes. Approaching the casks at this time it

seemed as if water was boiling in them. Their bungs had been loosened or they would have burst-ed. This fermentation continued about three or four weeks, after which the wine began to "*fine*" itself. We then filled the casks full, and drove the bung hard down. This, we read, will prevent it from becoming acid, and will preserve the incomparably rich aroma which so distinguishes the Catawba wine. It was now, (*in color*,) between *an amethyst* and *a ruby*. In the spring, when the sap of the trees begins to rise, the wine will go through another fermentation, but comparatively mild, and then it will be in a condition to bottle; or it may remain in the cask, racking it first from the original cask, becoming better with age.

Col. Armstrong cultivated several other varieties of grapes than the Catawba—and particularly a small sweet grape, round, and of a delicate rose color. It was a "seedling," raised by himself, and which he call the *Rose* grape. It bids fair to make a finer grape than the Catawba. He also cultivated the native Fox grapes, producing a variety of extraordinary size and fine flavor, and in enormous bunches. The most of these he esteemed only as table grapes, or as mere varieties.

We have thus proved, satisfactorily to ourselves at least, that wine (the best of wine) may be made in this region. There is no reason why at no distant day it might not become our most valuable export. Already do we welcome into the field three or four co-laborers in our own country. In the counties of Roane and Blount adjoining, and also in Polk and Morgan counties, the subject is eliciting attention by certain emigrants who have settled there. We hail them all, and wish them the most perfect success. Nay, further, we would be glad to see every farmer of our beautiful East Tennessee adding to his products that also of the pure "nectar of the Gods." We hope the day is not far remote when life-giving Bacchus will stretch his wand over this region, and bid the youth while they add to the wealth of their soberer progenitors, celebrate with song and dance *the Vintage of the Tennessee Valley*.

(From Patent Office Report, 1856.)

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

[Continued from the May American Farmer.]

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

When common salt and slaked lime are mixed together, the salt is decomposed in whole or in part, and the soda of the salt is brought into the caustic state, while the lime is converted into *chloride of calcium*, a substance containing 63.38 per cent. of chlorine gas, very deliquescent, of a bitter taste, and dissolving in about one fourth part of its weight of water at 60° F. The same substance may be obtained by dissolving chalk or quicklime in muriatic acid. This solution occurs in sea-water, in the refuse of salt pans, and is allowed to flow away in large quantities as a waste from certain chemical works.

The effects of this salt are well known as a promoter of vegetable growth, and it has been recommended that the waste of our salt-works and bleacheries be employed for fertilizing the land. But, as these wastes are not conveniently to be had in all parts of the country, it may be more economical to use common salt in connection with slaked lime. Both of these are very soluble in water, and can therefore readily act both upon the soil and upon the plant. Wherever common salt is useful as a manure, this mode of applying it in connection with lime may be safely recommended. It should be mixed with lime in such quantity as to allow from 100 to 300 pounds of salt to be laid upon each acre. The salt may be dissolved in water, and then thrown upon the lime, where it is the custom to slake with water; or sea-water alone may be employed instead of the salt for slaking the lime. A mixture of 600 pounds of quicklime with 200 pounds of common salt, it is stated, forms a powerful dressing for an acre of wheat, and also affords considerable benefit to the after crops of clover and oats.

From some experiments made by M. Dubuc, of Rouen, in France, the effects of this salt were great upon potatoes, Indian corn, and on trees and shrubs of various kinds. He thinks that it would suit hemp, flax and other oleaginous plants. Onions and poppies, manured with it, grew to double the usual size. From its liability to deliquesce, and consequent difficulty of transportation, he thinks that leached ashes, charcoal, and sawdust, or gypsum, should serve as the medium for spreading it on the land.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

This salt, known also under the names of *oxymuriate of Lime* or *bleaching powder*, when dry, is of a pale, greyish white color, and when of a good quality, should contain from 25 to 30 per cent., by weight, of chlorine gas. It is a compound of lime, in its slaked state, or as a hydrate and chlorine mechanically mixed; whereas the chloride of calcium, already described, is a perfect chemical compound, formed of chlorine and the metallic base of lime. Chloride of lime dissolves only partially in water, the solution of which, when exposed to the air, evolves chlorine, whilst the freed lime attracts carbonic acid, and forms an insoluble carbonate that collects in the bottom of the vessel. In a dry state, it likewise parts with its chloride when exposed to heat, a change which also takes place when this salt is kept in a dark place.

As chlorine is not known to form a necessary constituent of vegetation, the effects of the chloride of lime have been much doubted by some, while others regard its virtues similar to those of gypsum in fixing the ammonia brought into the soil by rains and melted snows, and also as having a powerful influence on the germination of seeds. It would seem to be highly important, however, that its favorable or neutral action upon the soil should be established; because, at present, large quantities of the residuum of many of our factories are thrown away, which otherwise might be used as a valuable manure. It is believed that on hot, sandy soils, if used in proper proportions, it would be productive of good results.

In the bleacheries of cotton, linen and woolen goods, paper-mills, &c., it is usually the practice to throw away the residuum of the stills or vats, as worthless articles; but, from various experiments made in Great Britian and elsewhere, it has been found that these substances, whether used in a liquid or dried state, possess considerable agriculture value. A portion of this lime refuse taken from the large waste heap of a bleachery, analyzed by Fromburg, after drying, consisted of

	Per cent.
Organic matter and a little water, - -	18.57

Sulphate of soda and sulphuret of sodium,	14.23
Oxyd of iron and alumina,	5.07
Carbonate of lime,	55.18
Silicious matter,	6.60
	99.65

Considering the large proportion of alkaline matter, as well as lime it contained, it is evident that it might be used with advantage in preparing land for green crops, or as a top-dressing for grass, and especially for clover. Mixed with a moderate quantity of night-soil, it serves as an excellent dressing for turnips.

Besides the lime refuse of bleacheries, there are considerable quantities of waste lyes, containing alkalies, as well as chloride and sulphate of lime, which daily run off, that would be valuable to the farmers in the vicinity, if collected in casks or manure-carts, and applied to young growing oats and other crops, as a liquid manure.

Gas-Lime.

The refuse lime of gas-works consists principally of a mixture of carbonate of lime, with a variable quantity of gypsum and other salts of lime containing sulphur, and a little coal-tar and free sulphur, the whole usually being slightly colored by Prussian blue, the chief difference of composition arising from the kind of coal employed in the manufacture of gas. The following table exhibits the composition of two gas-limes, as analyzed by Professor Johnston, one from Edinburgh Gas Works, and the other from those of London. The first two columns show what they contained when received from the works, and the second two, what they would have become after long exposure to the air, after being made into compost, or thoroughly incorporated in the soil:

	Edinburgh	London.	Edinburgh	London.
Water and coal-tar,	12.91	9.59	12.91	9.51
Carbonate of Lime,	69.04	58.88	67.39	56.41
Hydrate of lime, (caustic,)	2.49	5.92	.....	.....
Sulphate of lime, (gypsum,)	7.33	2.77	16.45	29.32
Sulphite and hypo-sulphite of lime,	2.28	14.89	.....	.....
Sulphuret of calcium,	0.20	0.36	.....	.....
Sulphur,	1.10	0.92	.....	.....
Prussian blue,	2.70	1.80	2.70	1.80
Alumina and oxyd of iron,	.....	3.40	.....	3.40
Insoluble matter, (sand &c.,)	0.64	1.29	0.64	1.29
	98.69	99.82	100.09	101.81

The most marked difference between the two samples by the above analyses, is in the compounds called *sulphite* and *hypo-sulphite of lime*. The latter of these substances dissolves readily in water, and its presence in such widely-different proportions satisfactorily accounts for the very different effects which have followed from the application of gas-lime to the land in different districts in Great Britain. The rains dissolve the hypo-sulphite and the sulphuret, and carry them down in too great a quantity to the roots of young grain; and hence, the complaints of some that the gas-lime killed their wheat, while others found that, when applied as a top-dressing in a similar way, it greatly improved their crops. Therefore, unless the composition be satisfactorily ascertained, there will always be a degree of risk in applying it to the grain while the crop is growing.

Gas-lime, however, in no case, if possible, should be wasted, as it would appear that it may always be safely employed with good effects under the following circumstances:—

1. It may be used directly upon mossy land, upon naked fallows, and in spring, when preparing for turnips.

2. In composts, in which the whole of the soluble salts of lime will have a tendency to be converted into gypsum by the action of the air; and consequently the benefits which result from a large application of the same will be obtained by laying such composts upon the land.

3. As it appears usually to contain only a small proportion of caustic lime, it may with safety be mixed at once with barnyard or other animal manures, though not in too large a quantity. It may also prove a valuable admixture with guano, on which its action would ultimately be to fix, rather than expel the ammonia.

4. Strewn sparingly over the young turnip-plants, it is stated that it prevents the attack of the turnip-fly; and harrowed in when the ground is naked, if the quantity be considerable, slugs and wire-worms disappear from its effects.

5. If applied in too large a quantity, it is liable to be injurious to crops of young grain. But grass-lands, though at first browned by its application, soon recover and repay the cost by yielding a greener and an earlier bite in spring.

Gas-lime, fresh from the works, it is also stated is one of the best materials to lay under the floors of farm buildings; for it not only serves to absorb and fix the fertilizing gases in such situations, and afterwards will form a good manure, but, being excluded from the air, it retains its disagreeable smell for a long time, and is much disliked by vermin and rats.

Hydrate of Lime.

It has already been stated, that, when quicklime is slaked, it combines with water which is added to it, and becomes converted into a milder or less caustic compound, known among chemists by the name of *hydrate of lime*. It is in this form, it may be well to repeat, that lime is usually applied to the soil. When pure, this hydrate consists of

	Per cent.
Lime,	76
Water,	24
	100

or, one ton of pure burned lime produces nearly 2,500 pounds of the slaked or hydrate. It is rare, however, that lime is sufficiently pure, or is so skillfully and perfectly slaked as to take up the whole of this proportion with water, or to increase quite as much as one-fourth part in weight.

When the hydrate of lime, obtained by slaking, is exposed to the open air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and tends to return to the state of carbonate like that in which it existed before burning. By mere exposure to the air, however, it does not attain to this state within an assignable time. Thus, in a wall built by the Romans 1,800 years ago, it was found by analysis that the proportion absorbed had not exceeded 75 per cent., contained in natural limestone. In damp situations, the absorption of carbonic acid proceeds most slowly.

Nitrate of Lime.

When common chalk or limestone is dissolved in nitric acid, (aquafortis,) nitrate of lime is obtained in the solution. It contains of

	Per cent.
Lime,	34.46
Nitric acid,	65.54
	100.00

This nitrate is often produced naturally in compost heaps to which lime has been added, and it is only in such compost heaps that it has hitherto been applied in any quantity to the soil. It is also found not unfrequently in the soil as well as in the rocky formations of the crust of our globe. The celebrated Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, situated in a limestone ridge, yields a inexhaustible supply of nitrate of lime. During the late war with Great Britain, fifty men were constantly employed in lixiviating the earth of this cave, and in about three years, the washed earth is said to become as strongly impregnated as at first.—Through the cave, a strong current of air is continually rushing, inward in winter, and outward during the summer months. On the plaster of old walls, too, especially in damp situations, an efflorescence of this and other nitrates is frequently observed over many parts of the globe. In China, according to Davis, the old plaster of the house is so much esteemed, as a manure, that parties will often purchase it at the expense of a coating of new plaster.

Nitrate of lime is very soluble in water, and is deliquescent. It is decomposed by fixed alkalies, potash forming therewith saltpetre, (nitrate of potash,) and soda, cubic nitre (nitrate of soda.) According to Dr. Home, it is contained in what is commonly called, "hard" water, which, by his experiments, was found to promote the growth of plants in a much higher degree than soft water.

OXALATE OF LIME.

The chemical salt called *oxalate of lime*, when pure, consists of a white powder, extremely insoluble in water, but soluble in muriatic and nitric acids. It is formed by the combination of calcareous matter with oxalic acid, and may be exposed to a heat of 560° F. without decomposition.

Oxalate of lime forms the principal solid parts of many lichens, especially of the *Parmelia cruciata* and the *Variolaria communis*, which contain as much of this salt as is equivelent to 15 to 20 per cent. of pure oxalic acid. A species of parmelia, collected after the droughts of the sands of Persia, contained 66 per cent. of the substance.

From the insolubility of the oxalate of lime, it is not probable that it can contribute, by itself, to the food of plants. It cannot be decomposed by alkalies, on superior affinity, because its affinity is greater with calcareous matter; but it may be decomposed by sulphuric acid, in which gypsum will be found, and the oxalic acid, thus disengaged, will be capable of entering into new combinations with fixed or volatile salts or magnesia. These combinations are soluble, and when not super-acidulated, they promote vegetation in a high degree.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Lime combines with phosphoric acid in variable proportions, and forms several compounds. Of these, by far the most abundant, and certainly the most useful in agriculture, are the earthy parts of bones, and a native mineral, called *phosphorite*, both of which are hereafter described under their appropriate heads. And it occurs, but less abundantly, in corals, oyster shells, and in the shells of other fish; in the teeth, horns, nails, hair, and other parts of animals; and in the horny wings and covering of numerous insect tribes. It also exists in minute quantities in nearly all limestones and marls; probably there are few fertile soils in which it is wholly wanting. It likewise forms oneof the ingredients in the grain, straw, stalk, or roots of most cultivated crops; and hence, is indispensable to their perfect growth and maturity.

BI-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

When burned bones are reduced to powder, and digested in sulphurie acid, (oil of vitriol,) diluted with once or twice its weight of water, the acid combines with a portion of the lime, and forms sulphate of lime, (gypsum,) while the remainder of the lime, and the whole of the phosphoric acid are dissolved. The solution, therefore, contains an acid phosphate of lime, or one in which the phosphoric acid exists in much larger quantity than in the earth of bones. The true bi-phosphate, when free from water, consists of

	Per cent.
Lime,	28.5
Phosphoric acid,	71.5
	100.0

This substance exists in the urine of most animals, and is therefore an important constituent of liquid manures of animal origin. If the mixture of gypsum and acid phosphate, above described, be largely diluted with water, it will form a most valuable liquid manure, especially for grass-lands, and for crops of rising grain. In this liquid state, the phosphoric acid will diffuse itself easily and perfectly throughout the soil, and there will speedily lose its acid character and unite with one or other of the following substances, almost always present in every variety of land, namely, potash, soda, ammonia, lime, or magnesia, which have the property of combining with acids, and thus neutralizing them, or depriving them of their acid qualities and effects. Or, if to the solution, before it is applied to the land, a quantity of pearlash be added until it begin to turn milky, a mixture of the phosphates with the sulphates of lime and of potash will be obtained; or, if soda be added instead of potash; or, the phosphates with the sulphates of lime and of soda, either of which mixtures will be still more efficacious upon the land, than the solution of the acid phosphates alone, Or, to the solution of bones in the acid, the potash or soda may be added without further dilution, and the whole then dried up by the the addition of charcoal powder, or even of vegetable mould, until it is in a sufficiently dry state to be scattered with the hand as a top-dressing, or buried in the land by means of a drill.

☞ We learn from the papers West, that "the first Wine Fair of Missouri, opened at St. Louis, on the 13th ult. About 70 specimens were exhibited, contributed from Illinois, New York, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, I . Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Seventeen gentlemen were selected as a Board of Judges, to compare specimens offered and award the premiums. They report that all the specimens are very superior in character, and indicate great improvement in the manufacture of native wines. It has been decided by the Missouri Wine Company to hold hereafter in St. Louis, an annual Fair, from which most encouraging results are expected."

The Fruit Crop, which it was thought at one time would be severely affected, in consequence of the severity of the season, it is now believed, will be an average crop.

Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

CULTIVATION OF CLOVER.

RED CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Pratense.*)

BY S. B. NOBLE.

Clover is a leguminous, biennial plant, some varieties of which are indigenous to almost all parts of the globe. Under certain circumstances it will become perennial. In England, Scotland and Germany red clover is called an exotic, and it is difficult to say to what country it is indigenous. It has become an almost universal favorite among agriculturists in all countries; and in many portions of our wheat growing districts it is thought to be indispensable in raising a crop of that staple. As a fertilizer it has not an equal among any of the leguminous plants.

VARIETIES.

The varieties of clover are quite numerous, but as red clover is the one most cultivated we shall confine our article to that variety. Of red clover it is supposed there are three kinds; one a large coarse kind, the latest of the three, and of the least value; another variety is called the medium, and is the most cultivated; the other is a small variety, and cultivated to a small extent; an early, fine textured kind, but small.

OBJECT OF CULTIVATION.

There is a three-fold object in cultivating clover, viz: for pasture, for had, any another, the most important of the three, is, for a fertilizer.—It is rich in nutriment, according to professor Johnston, who analyzed a first crop from an acre of land, and found it to contain the following ingredients:

Albumen, gluten and casein,	430 lbs.
Fat, oil, &c	143 "
Starch, sugar, gum and dextrine,	1,825 "
Fibre and husk,	1,156 "
	3,554 lbs.

According to Boussingalt, the elements of a first and second crop of clover from an acre of land are, of

Carbon,	2,757 lbs.
Hydrogen,	288 "
Oxygen,	2,211 "
Nitrogen,	118 "
	5,374 lbs.

SOIL.

The soil best adapted for raising clover is an argillaceous one, a clayey loam, and one in which lime and other alkaline earths are present. Any soil that may be called a good wheat soil is also a good clover soil; because wheat possesses many of the same important ingredients, but not in the same proportion. That the alkalies should be largely in the ascendancy to constitute a good clover soil, we infer from an analysis of the ashes of clover. They contain according to Professor Horsford,

Potash,	16.101
Sodium,	1.874
Soda,	.40 712
Lime,	21 914
Magnesia,	8.289
Phosphate of iron,	670
Chlorine,	2.856
Phosphoric Acid,	3.915
Sulphuric acid,	1.063
Silica,	2.606
	100.000

A glance at the above shows that clover is composed of a large proportion of the alkaline earths, as lime, soda, magnesia and potash. It follows that to prepare those ingredients that they may be appropriated by the clover, sulphuric acid must be present, and without it those ingredients couid never have been appropriated by the growing plant. After deducting the carbonic acid, carbon and sand, one hundred pounds of the ashes contain nearly as follows:

Potash,	16 lbs.
Soda,	40 "
Magnesia,	8 "
Chlorine,	2 "
Phosphoric acid,	4 "
Sulphuric acid,	1 "
Silica,	2 "

A little over one-half a ton of clover hay will produce the above. It takes one hundred pounds of clover to make eleven pounds of ashes.

MANURE.

Soils that are light and porous are generally deficient in the mineral materials, and cannot produce clover to advantage unless a proper fertilizer be applied. Ashes contain potash; plaster contains lime and sulphuric acid, and salt contains soda and chloride. It follows that those articles are proper fertilizers for clover. Besides the inorganic material of clover, it contains starch, sugar, albumen, gluten, &c., which are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen.—These are supplied, in part, from the atmosphere, and may be supplied, in part, by common barn-yard manure, before it has undergone much decomposition.

Plaster applied to clover fixes the ammonia; the sulphuric acid of the plaster disengages itself from the lime and unites with the ammonia, and forms sulphate of ammonia, and holds or fixes it, preventing its escape in the form of gas, till the growing plant appropriates it to itself.

TIME OF CUTTING.

The disagreement among cultivators themselves may be harmonized by a few scientific facts, which cannot be easily overlooked or evaded. The period when clover possesses the greatest amount of nutritious matter is the proper time to cut it. If cut before or after that time, some portion of its nutriment is lost.

An experiment by Professor Horsford fully settles this point. Clover cut on the sixteenth of June at the surface of the soil, when the heads just began to appear, produced only 0.80 per cent of sugar. Clover cut on the first of July, when the heads were fully developed, produced 1.15 per cent of sugar; very near fifty per cent. more than that cut first.

If clover is not cut when sugar is most prevalent it goes to perfect the seed, and the same loss of nutriment is the result. A little observation of the instincts and habits of the insect tribes will confirm any skeptical person upon this point.—Bees and other insects never work upon clover before it blossoms, because sugar has not been elaborated; nor after, because it has gone to support the seed, and is not now sugar. These facts should satisfy any agriculturist as to the proper time to cut clover.

CURING THE HAY.

The water contained in green clover, when first cut, amounts to from seventy-five to eighty-three per cent. It also contains a certain amount of su-

gar, which is easily fermented. Therefore, when cut and placed in a barn or stack, fermentation will be produced, which will destroy the sugar and other nutritive qualities, and vinegar or acid will be produced, rendering the hay sour and unfit for food. If sufficiently dried, the sugar will remain with the fibre, and the hay will be a nutritious, wholesome food for stock, and supply the animals with, not only food, but an element (carbon) which will generate animal heat.

The whole plant contains 11.18 per cent. of ashes; the leaves 10.69 per cent and the stems 8.52 per cent. All of the ingredients have more or less of valuable properties to support the animal economy. The leaves contain nearly one-fourth part more than the stem alone. They should be carefully preserved. This can only be done by carefully drying the clover before putting it into the barn. The clover may be cut and permitted to lay in the swarth a few hours to wilt. Let it then be carefully put up into bunches, to remain a few days, to cure and partly dry. When it is desired to house it, let the bunches be opened and exposed to the air a few hours, and it is then fit to go to the barn. A little salt may be scattered broadcast over the layers. Never let the hay dry so much in the field as to have the leaves and heads drop off by handling or hauling.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

The whole plant,	1.83	per cent.
The leaves,	1.75	"
The stems,	1.40	"

The ashes of clover contain the following per centage, by which some estimate may be made of its value as a fertilizer:

Potash,	12.164	per cent.
Sodium,	1.414	"
Soda,	30.757	"
Lime,	16.556	"
Magnesia,	6.262	"
Phosphate of iron,	.506	"
Chlorine,	2.159	"
Phosphoric acid,	2.957	"
Sulphuric acid,	.801	"
Silica,	1.968	"
Carbonic acid,	22.930	"
Sand and coal,	1.244	"
	99.718	

The large quantity of carbonic acid should be considered. It far exceeds the sum of all the other acids, being nearly twenty-three per cent. of the whole. When green clover is first plowed under, by the action of carbon, heat is evolved and fermentation begins; carbonic acid gas is formed, and passing off forms a chemical combination with the mineral or inorganic elements of the soil, rendering them fit to be assimilated and appropriated by the succeeding crop. That clover is a powerful fertilizer for wheat, and all other crops requiring lime and other alkaline earths, is admitted by most agriculturists; but at what stage of its growth it is best to do it is yet a matter not fully settled.

Some assert that when clover is full grown it is a positive injury to plow it under; and assign as a reason that such a mass of green substance passes rapidly into a state of fermentation, and becomes so far decomposed as to produce the acetous fermentation; acid is formed before the crop can receive any benefit from the vinous fermentation. They also claim that the clover may be pastured off, and half or more of the mass of herbage be converted into manure, and left upon the soil by the droppings of the stock, and this will be equivalent to any supposed loss of the clover fed off, and a saving so far made of the amount of food taken from the field, and a farther saving of the less labor required to turn under a half crop instead of a full one. Those who maintain the opposite theory claim that a full grown crop is best to plow under; assert the fact that the full grown clover containing the largest proportion of sugar, and the largest amount of herbage, it must be best. Now both of these individuals may be right, under certain circumstances, as much depends upon the season. If it be dry it may decompose less rapidly than it would if the converse were true. It will also depend upon what crop is to follow the clover. It is generally believed, upon good authority, that wheat requires a soil in which lime and the alkalies exist in a large proportion. It is also known that clover contains alkalies, or mineral earths, in abundance for any crop, and the carbonic acid of the clover will decompose them. It follows that a clover lay is a good manure for wheat.

SEEDING TO CLOVER

There are various modes adopted to seed land to clover. Some scatter the straw evenly over the land, and say that ordinarily there is enough seed left after threshing to seed the land with, and the straw is a benefit to the land and no injury to the wheat. Others prefer to sow the seed in chaff, and say it can be sown more evenly, and assert that the machines in which the seed is cleaned injures a large proportion of seed, and prevents it from vegetating. Others prefer to sow the seed in a clean state. Now all these methods may be good, and each individual must decide for himself as to the mode for him to pursue.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

The quantity of seed to an acre is from six to twelve pounds; the latter quantity we think none too much. Two pounds of it may be allowed for imperfect seed. If sown thick the hay will be finer and better, and the seed be more likely to grow, protecting each other.

TIME OF SOWING.

The practice of sowing in the spring is the most followed. Let it be done when there is snow on the ground, if such a thing can be had; it can be sown more evenly.

If we should follow the teachings of nature we should select the fall of the year to sow the seed. If sown early, it will come up and get rooted before winter sets in. If it does not vegetate in the fall it will have the benefit of the fall rains and freezing and thawing to enable it to grow early in the spring. Some few are practicing this course with success. Nature's method is to sow her seeds as soon as they are ripe. They generally vegetate and grow well, and biennial and perennial plants usually get large enough to withstand the winters. This is true with indigenous plants, and how far clover may be acclimated and become as hardy as an indigenous plant, experiment alone can determine.

WITH WHAT SHOULD IT BE SOWN?

It should be sown with some plant that will give it protection. If sown with oats, peas or barley, it is too late, and the dry weather sets in before it gets large enough to survive it, and it frequently cannot vegetate at all. Wheat having already

been sown, and its leaves are sufficiently expanded to protect the young clover as soon as up; it is therefore better to sow with wheat, as being the least risk. The wheat is cut in time to give the clover a chance to mature.

SAVING THE SEED.

The old method of mowing the clover and threshing the seed from the straw is nearly abandoned. Machines have been invented by which the heads are taken from the straw in the field; the heads alone have to be threshed; the straw remaining in the field as a fertilizer. The first crop is cut for hay, and the second crop is generally allotted for seed. It has a better season of the year to perfect itself, and the farmer more time to attend to it.

MUTTON SHEEP.

In reply to the question of a friend—"What would be the most economical way to get up a flock of good mutton sheep?" the Boston Cultivator says:—

"In reply to the question, we may say that something depends on circumstances. If the person who proposes to engage in this business has plenty of ready money, he may purchase at once a breeding stock from some established breeder of the variety he prefers. If he has not, let him purchase a ram, and if he can afford it, a ewe or two, of the preferred breed. Then let him go to Brighton or Cambridge market, at the season when sheep are cheap—say in September or October—and buy such ewes as come nearest to the standard of the breed to which the ram belongs. He can get them for about what they are worth to kill, or if he has to give an extra half-dollar for a superior one, it is of no moment, provided she will breed. He may not find the number he wants on one market-day, but let him pick out the right ones, even if he has to attend market two or three days to get them.

Having secured the requisite number of ewes, they may be put to breeding. Let the ram lambs be castrated at a tender age—the earlier the operation is performed, the less they will mind it. They may be sold as fat lambs, or kept to a mutton age, as best suits the prospects for profits.—Select such ewe lambs as partake most of the character of the sire, keep them constantly growing, and when they are eighteen months old, put them to a ram of the same breed as their sire.—It might answer to put them to their sire, but it is only in cases where an individual possesses certain excellencies in a higher degree than they are usually met with, and is at the same time free from defects, that this kind of breeding would be advisable.

We are now at the close of the second year from the commencement of the experiment. The old ewes have brought two sets of lambs. The first have been provided for, as above, and the second are to go the same way. If the flock is as large as the owner desires, the old ewes should be fattened and turned off, as the first set of young ewes will have lambs in the spring. These will be three-fourths of the breed of the sire and grandsire. The rams of this stock should be castrated young, and the best of the ewe lambs selected to breed from. If any ewes of the same breed of the rams have been obtained, their produce has of course been reserved to aid in forming a breeding flock which may in time supply the place of the cross-bred animals. If no ewes of the breed of the rams have been obtained, the cross-bred ewes will be bred to such rams as were first adopted, till the progeny cannot be distinguished from the full-bloods. If the increase is too great for the convenience of the owner, it will give so much the better chance to select out the finest, turning the others over to the butcher, unless somebody wants them to breed from.

What breed shall be chosen? This may depend something on fancy and *taste*, and something on the pasturage and the market where the meat will be sold. Of long-wooled breeds, the Leicester and Cotswold are most prominent. The former are largest, most hardy, and produce most wool. They have in general less symmetry than the Leicester, and probably do not mature quite so early. The Cotswold was made up by crosses of the Leicester, but is now called a breed by itself. Both these breeds make more fat in proportion to lean than some of the short-wooled breeds, and the flesh is coarser in texture and not so well flavored. In England prices are graduated according to breed, so that, although the long-wooled breeds may make the most pounds of meat in proportion to expense, the superior price of the meat of the short-wooled may make them quite as profitable. In this country we do not generally make this discrimination, though we are approximating it.—But until people will pay for quality in meat, the coarser kinds may pay the producer better than the finer.

Of short-wooled breeds the South Down has long been a favorite. In quality of meat they are only excelled by the Welsh and Scotch mountain breeds. They have been greatly improved in symmetry and weight of carcass, and the celebrated Webb stock appears to be heavier fleeced than the breed formerly was. They mature or fatten, also, much earlier, but it is alleged that the quality of the meat is not as good as that of the old breed. Still there is no question that South Down mutton is the best the American market now affords. In every city or large town, there are some persons who are willing to pay for *quality* in meats, but at present the proportion of this class of customers is too small, though it is steadily increasing.

Intermediate, as to length of wool, between the South Down and the long-wooled breeds, is the comparatively new variety called the Oxfordshire Down. We have so fully stated the origin of this breed in former articles, that it is unnecessary to go into particulars in regard to it here. They have been introduced into this country by Mr. Fay, of this city, and Mr. Rives, of Virginia. Probably none of them have yet been brought into market as mutton. They stand well in the English markets—the mutton selling almost as high as the South Down. They have done well here, and will, if bred with judgment, prove a valuable breed for the eastern section of the country. We should consider either them or the South Downs, rather better adapted to dry, short pastures than either the Leicesters or Cotswolds.

The Shropshire Downs is latterly attracting much attention in England. We have seen but few specimens of the breed, as but few have been imported. They are rather larger in general than the South Down, and their wool is similar in character. Their meat sells as high as that of the South Down, and is by some preferred, on account of its having a greater proportion of lean, and

the fat and lean being better mixed. They are said to be more hardy than the South Down. We presume they would be a good variety for New England.

There is one thing of some importance, as affecting the profits of sheep, on which we have not particularly spoken in the preceding remarks, viz: the *wool*. The fleece of the Leicesters, of the best flocks, may perhaps, average six pounds each, including the usual proportion of breeding ewes in the flock. The Cotswolds would perhaps go a lb. higher. The Cotswold is a little coarser, but not enough so to make a difference in the price. When ordinary Merino wool is worth forty-five cents per pound, this would bring thirty-three cents. The South Down is naturally rather a light-fleeced sheep, and more inclined to shed its wool in spring, before shearing-time, than other breeds. It must be a good flock, even of the Webb stock, that will average four pounds a head of washed wooled—one half of the flock being nursing ewes. The wool does not command much more in market, than the Leicester and Cotswold —say three or four cents per pound. The Oxfordshire Downs, from what we have seen, we should think would average a pound more of wool per head than the South Downs, and the difference in price would be, perhaps, two cents a pound in favor of the latter.

The relative value of the fleeces of four of these breeds, may therefore stand as follows:

Leicester,	6 lbs. per fleece,	a 33c.=	$1.98
Cotswold,	7 lbs. " "	" =	2.31
South Down,	4 lbs. " "	a 37c.=	1.48
Ox. Down,	5 lbs. " "	a 35c.=	1.75"

[Communicated to the Virginia State Agricultural Society.]

ESSAY ON CLEARING LAND INFESTED WITH SASAFRAS AND BRIERS.

BY W. W. GILMER.

Repeated cropping in corn, wheat, or oats, will but multiply these pests. The best plan to eradicate them, I have found (after many trials) to be mowing them off in the month of May, and subjecting the land to close grazing A field of mine, in 1850, was, after corn, so thickly set with sasafras and briers, that a friend remarked, that it afforded a good swarth nearly all over. It was sown in wheat and grass in the Spring, and was afterwards grazed for four years to the utmost limit of its capability; the bushes and briers were mowed but once, and to my great delight, the entire field had not left upon it a brier or bush, except where a sasafras tree had been grubbed up.—Grubbing a thickset field is a very costly operation, and will not cure the evil. The idea prevails in the Valley of Virginia, that our lands on this side of the mountains are far more liable to such pests than theirs. The reason for this impression is obviously not in the greater liability of our lands to be so infested, but in the different modes treating them which prevail in these localities respectively. Their lands are set in grass when fresh, and mowed and grazed from the year they are cleared, by which means these pests are kept under, whilst ours have been generally worked as long as they would pay, and in many instances much longer, and not grazed, because we had but little stock, and were only mowed to a very limited extent; on which account the evil complained of has not been checked by the remedial process I have suggested.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood on this subject. The mowing recommended refers only to the bushes and briers. He who has an abundant supply of corn-stalks, shucks, wheatstraw and chaff, has no need of hay for stock of any kind.—If near to market, and hay can be sold for one dollar *cash*, then mow it; but if at a distance from market, and the staple crops are corn and wheat, *mow not*. It is my decided opinion that the cutting of a crop of clover-hay, and the taking away of the seed, will exhaust land as much as a crop of corn. Rich flats will stand it, but common high land cannot.

The question may be asked, why graze if so much opposed to hay-making? Because *cash payments* are made to the land in grazing it, whilst but little is returned to it when hay is cut and fed on the farm, and nothing when it is sold off.—Again, the grazing process proceeds slowly and but gradually despoils the land of its covering, while mowing leaves it suddenly denuded and exposed to the blazing Summer's sun. I keep as fat horses and oxen as most persons, yet I have not, on a farm peculiarly adapted to the business, cut five tons of hay within the space of twenty years. Let those who have rich moist flats, institute careful experiments to test the relative value of their production in corn and in hay. It will be found that the corn will give at least fifty bushels of grain per acre, while the rough food from that acre will amount to *at least* as much in quantity, and be fully equal in quality to hay so far as it is eaten. The difference, then, in favor of the corn crop, will be the nett gain of the amount of *grain* prduced, the *offal* of the crop being fully equal in value to the production of the same quantity of land in hay.

OF THE EFFECT OF GYPSUM ON TOBACCO, AS TESTED BY A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

Read before the Agricultural Society of Charlotte, and ordered to be published in the Farmers' Register.

The following from the *Southern Farmer* will give force to suggestions we made recently on the subject of the agricultural value of Plaster of Paris or Gypsum. The remarkable effect upon tobacco is not uncommon, and very familiar to tobacco growers, upon filthy or turf lands especially. The value of ashes for tobacco is also obvious and well known:

At the last meeting of the Society, I communicated the following facts in relation to the effects produced by the application of plaster on my crop of tobacco, then growing. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining plaster, its application was delayed until some time between the 10th and 20th of July, when the larger number of the plants had been topped. It was applied, by dropping from the fingers on the top of the stalk, or in the bud when not topped, so as to be distributed along down the stalk and upon the stems of the leaves where they join the stalk, to the amount of about a half an eggshell to each plant, leaving several rows through different parts of the lot, unplastered. On the evening and night after we finished this process, there was a fine fall of rain, after which I did not again see the lot until the eighth day from the time

the plaster was applied, when to my astonishment, the whole lot, which had before looked faded and sickly, had assumed a fine healthy and vigorous growth, with the exception of the unplastered rows, which still retained the yellow and unhealthy appearance. The change produced by the plaster was so obvious and striking that I carried several persons to see it, who readily pointed out the unplastered rows. Among others, some of my fair friends, who (however acute they may be in detecting the difference of quality of silks and satins, would not be supposed to possess any extraordinary scrutiny in regard to the quality of tobacco) as readily pointed them out. The difference, though obvious in the size of the tobacco, was more so in the color, and perceptible to the feel with the fingers, the leaves of the plastered tobacco evidently having more "body." The difference has existed to the present time, (the 20th of August,) and can be seen as far as the spaces between the rows can be distinctly marked by the eye, but is not altogether as striking as for a week or two after it was first noticed—and although evident improvement has been produced throughout my crop by the use of plaster, yet, (owing probably to the fact that the remainder of it was on land cultivated in tobacco last year, and of course, clear of litter, and that the plaster was applied after the rain,) the effect is not as obvious in any other part of the crop as the lot referred to. Part of the lot on which my experiments were tried, has been cleared six years—cultivated the first three in tobacco—the fourth in wheat, seeded in clover—rested the fifth (except a small part mowed for hay) and ploughed last fall, with a heavy coat of clover and broom-straw mixed.—The other part has been cleared much longer; cultivated repeatedly in tobacco, seeded in wheat and herd's grass, and had remained five or six years in turf—though for several years past, covered with a light coat of litter.

On communicating the above facts to the society, I was requested to test the effect of the plaster by weighing the plants, both in the green and cured state, and report the result. Accordingly, I submit the following, as ascertained by the most careful personal investigation I could make.

The first experiment, was made on two rows, side by side, running nearly east and west on a gentle declivity of a southern exposure, with a soil of gray sandy loam, based on yellow clay—containing each forty-two plants. A man preceded one with a knife, passing on between the plastered and unplastered rows, with instructions to cut every plant thoroughly ripe. In the plastered row he cut sixteen plants—in the unplastered ten; showing a gain in favor of the plastered row a difference of four plants. As soon as the plants had completely "fallen," (or withered,) I weighed the ten cut from the plastered row, which weighed 20 lbs. I then weighed ten from the unplastered row, which weighed 19 lbs—showing a gain in favor of the plastered row of only 1 lb.

The second experiment was tried on two rows extending across a hollow, or drain, through the clovered part of the lot, containing two distinct soils, one which is the theatre of this experiment precisely similar to that on which the first was tried; the other beyond the hollow, of a chocolate color, based on fine red clay. The plants were cut and weighed, as in the first experiment, with a view to make the test as accurate as possible, and resulted thus: the ten unplastered plants weighed 15½ lbs.—the plastered, 23¼ lbs.—making a difference in favor of the plastered plants of 7¾ lbs.

The third experiment was made in the same rows on the other side of the hollow, in the chocolate colored soil, with the red clay base, with the same care as the others, and resulted as follows: The ten unplastered plants weighed 15½ lbs.—the ten plastered plants 20¼ lbs.—leaving a difference in favor of the plastered plants of 4¾ lbs.

I then hung these several parcels on separate sticks, in the usual manner, (except that they were numbered, to avoid mistakes,) and placed them side by side in the centre of the barn, on the first firing tier, (so that they might be equally cured,) and after curing them in the usual way, stripped and tied them up in bundles as for pressing. They were then separately weighed, and the results follow:

	lbs.	oz.
The 1st experiment—unplastered,	2	13
2d do do	2	9
3d do do	2	5
	7	11

	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Plastered,	2	15¼	Gain,		2¼
do	3	10	do	1	1
do	8	4¾	do		15¾
	3	14			

Total gain in the 30 plants,	2	3
Estimated gain in a crop of 10,000 pounds,	lbs. 2215	oz. 3
That sold at $8 per hundred will be	$800	
Gain in the sale,	$177	20
Off for 4 bbls. plaster at $3 per bbl.,	12	
Nett gain,	$165	20

ANDERSON C. MORTON.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORS CONVENTION.—It is now proposed that the Convention alluded to in our last, be held during the next meeting of the American Pomological Society, on the 14th September, "at which time they can get together and organize, transact any necessary preliminary business—in short hold a Convention and adjourn to any future time and place that may then be agreed upon. Extensive arrangements are in progress to make the next meeting of the Pomological Society an unusually interesting one, and it will doubtless call together many members of the Press in any case, while many others would gladly embrace the opportunity of attending the Pomological Meeting, and at the same time meet their "brethren of the quill."

THE GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.—The farmers of Queen Anne's county, held a meeting at the Court House in Centreville, on the 12th ult., for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of the Grain Inspection law. An address was delivered by the Hon. E. F. Chambers. The general feeling in that county seemed to be favorable to the new law—and to giving it a fair trial.

We are requested by an old friend and subscriber in Washington Co., to publish the following article upon the making of roads—a subject which should attract more attention than has been given to it:—

CONSTRUCTION OF TURNPIKE ROADS.

As the subject of Turnpike Roads now occupies the attention of many persons in this county, a subscriber begs permission to make a few suggestions with regard to the best and most substantial method of constructing them.

The usual mode of forming Turnpike Roads is to plough ditches on each side of the road, throw the earth into the middle until it is sufficiently graded up, and then cover the whole with a layer of finely broken stone.

The disadvantages of this system are that for several years the road is exceedingly disagreeable to travel over; the stone are loose and rolling about; the earth below the layer of stone is soft and loose, and when saturated with water after heavy rains or melting snows, fails to support the stone, and heavy loaded wagons cut through.—The ruts then have to be filled up, another layer of stone put on the road, and the whole process is expensive and troublesome.

A better mode of forming roads in most cases seems to be, to dispense with the grading process in the first instance altogether, except when filling up is required at the foot of the hills; but let the stone be thrown promiscuously upon the natural surface of the ground or upon a former road bed, as the case may be. The stone should be placed in a layer a foot thick or more, and all stones weighing more than ten pounds should be sledged up. They should then be formed into a proper grade, the centre about four inches higher than the sides, and the surface layer finely broken with hammers.

Ditches are then to be ploughed on each side of the road, and the earth or gravel, if it can be procured, thrown over the stone in a thin layer, and the whole levelled and compacted with a heavy roller. The advantages of this method of constructing roads are, that the road is immediately fit for use; the whole surface being smooth and uniform, no ruts are formed, and the road needs few repairs for many years. And when the upper layer of stone is worn off, so that the surface becomes rough, an additional coat of broken stone will make the whole in excellent order again; and there is no danger that wagons will ever cut through.

Professor Mahan of the United States Miltary Academy at West Point, in his treatise on "Civil Engineering" thus describes the French method of forming roads:

"If the soil upon which the road covering is to be placed, is not very dry and firm, they compress it by rolling; which is done by passing over it several times an iron cylinder about six feet in diameter, and four feet in length, the weight of which can be increased by additional weights, from six thousand to about twenty thousand pounds. The road material is placed upon the bed, when well compressed and levelled, in layers of about four inches; each layer compressed by passing the cylinder several times over it before a new one is laid on. If the operation of rolling is performed in dry weather, the layer of stone is watered, and some add a layer of clean sand from four to eight-tenths of an inch in thickness, over each layer before it is rolled, for the purpose of consolidating the surface of the layer by filling voids between the broken stone fragments. After the surface has been well consolidated by rolling, the road is thrown open for travel. Great importance is attached by French Engineers to the use of the iron cylinder for compressing the materials of a new road. It is stated that by the use of the roller the road is placed at once in a good travelling condition; the wear of the materials is less than by the whole method of gradually consolidating them by travel; the cost of repairs during the first years is diminished; it gives the road covering a more uniform thickness, and admits of its being thinner than by the usual method."

A roller has been procured for the use of the Hagerstown and Smithsburg Turnpike, upon the plan above described by Professor Mahan, which acts in the most satisfactory manner. It crushes and compresses the loose stone into a smooth and uniform road way, and renders the whole solid and compact. A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. The Roller referred to in the above article, was manufactured by Messrs. Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore, and is admirably arranged. It weighs about ninety hundred, but can, if necessary, be loaded with two or three additional tons of pig iron.

For use on the road, it is secured in a heavy frame of timber, with a piece projecting about five-feet in front and well secured with strong iron braces. A hole is bored near the extremity of this projecting piece, through which the bolt pin of a substantial wagon is passed, so that the roller occupies the position of the hind carriage of the wagon. Six good horses attached to the wagon, in the usual mode, draw the roller over the road without difficulty; but if it is loaded with pig iron, of course more horses will be required. A powerful brake must also be adapted to the roller, to check its velocity on descending grades of the road. In turning around, if the road is narrow, it is necessary to uncouple it from the wagon by drawing the bolt pin, and then by attaching a horse to the extremity of the timber projecting in front, it can be turned around in the same manner as a locomotive on a turning table.

It is raining heavily this morning, with wind from the south-east and quite warm. Wheat and clover fields begin to look beautiful. E. B.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A new society with this title has been formed at Richmond, Va. The committee appointed to frame a constitution, in making their report, say:

"They have studiously avoided any interference with the State Society or its Fairs. They are satisfied they but express the feelings of those they represent, in disclaiming any desire to oppose or impair the usefulness of the State Society, nor is there any disposition of unkindness toward our enterprising neighbours who have been so fortunate as to induce the Executive Committee of the State Society, to locate its Fair in their midst. But Richmond, through her Council, and by her citizens generally, had contributed, in land and money, the sum of $54,000 up to October, 1854, in aid of the State Society and its Fairs—how much since, your committee are not informed. She had

set apart one of her largest squares—graded it—erected extensive and convenient buildings thereon—conveyed water thereto—hired an adjacent square for a course, put up stables and stalls—and altogether, furnished the State Society with one of the most beautiful and convenient places for exhibition in this country."

They add, "that this liberality of Richmond, had led her citizens to indulge the hope that at least, not yet would the Fairs be removed *by the Executive Committee*, from their neighborhood.—In this, they have been disappointed, and their ground, buildings and fixtures are vacated.

"In considering, says the committee, what disposition should be made of these, the suggestion was made by many, that there should be established an Agricultural and Horticultural Association, invite the co-operation of other parts of the State, get up a Fair, so timed as to be auxiliary to the State Fair, and thus subserve the general agricultural interests of the Commonwealth, as well as meet the wishes of the citizens of Richmond and those of the surrounding counties."

A constitution was accordingly adopted, and the following officers were duly elected:

For President—James Lyons, of Henrico.

For Vice Presidents—Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle; Wm. B. Preston, Montgomery, Wm. H. McFarland, Richmond; Phil. St. Geo. Cocke, Powhatan; Joseph Mayo, of Richmond; James A. Seddon, Goochland; G. W. Munford, Richmond; Collin Clark, Gloucester; John Rutherford, Richmond; E. T. Tayloe, King George; Abm. Warwick, of Richmond; Allen T. Capperton, Monroe; Wm. P. Taylor, Caroline; Wm. Wirt, Westmoreland; W. P. Harrison. Prince George; James Scott, Fluvanna; R. A. Claybrook, Richmond Co.; H. R. Neal, Accomac; Oden G. Clay, Campbell; Geo. T. Yerby, Northampton.

Executive Committee—Charles Dimmock, Richmond; J. Lucius Davis, Henrico; Geo. M. Savage, Henrico; J. M. McCue, Augusta; B. J. Barbour, Orange; Williams C. Wickam, Hanover; Hill Carter, Charles City; H. B. Tomlin, King William; R. Baylor, Essex; H. C. Cabell, Richmond; William Allen, Surry; C. Bruce, Halifax; Robert Archer, Sr., Richmond; J. W. Ware, of Clark; N. B. Hill, Richmond.

From the Southern Planter.

A FEW NOTIONS OF BREEDING HORSES.

There is an obvious connection between the internal vital organs of horses and their external forms. For instance, good lungs and constitutional vigor are indicated by a broad and deep chest, giving room for the heart and lungs to perform their functions. A round, hooped barrel shows that the animal possesses a full capacious paunch, affording room for the materials from which the blood is provided, and indicating a tendency to easy fattening. A large pelvis in the females is an almost certain indication of good reproductive organs; large bones are evidence of hard keepers, and the farmer's object should be to lessen the bony structure, and strive after a close, snug, solid, not too large, but a well covered skeleton. The strength of animals depends far more upon the development of the muscular system than upon the mass of bones. This fact should have full weight in the selection of horses for breeding.—Animals of any kind, which have poor keeping while young, have their heavy structure disproportionately developed.

I am of the opinion that too little attention has been paid to the proper selection of males. I would have the horse smaller than the mare, than otherwise. The practice of putting large males to small females, will destroy any race of animals if persisted in. A large male begets a large fœtus, and this a small female can neither accommodate, nor duly support before or after birth. Let the horse be of medium size, a hard, compact animal—and let the female be rather above this point, for them; and the progeny will continue to improve rather than degenerate. A stallion, above all other male breeding animals, should have compactness; he should be multum in parvo indeed.—It may not be possible to find a male of any race which is perfect—those must be chosen which have the fewest defects. Especially should the breeder avoid male animals which do not possess the good qualities of form which he wishes to transmit to the offspring. No reasonable man certainly would unite animals which show similar defects. Great size and weight are not always an improvement. Locality and climate must be taken into consideration in deciding upon what race or breed of horses we shall propagate. In cold latitudes, a hardy race, not over nice in its food, will be found most profitable. A refined, delicate constitution will soon degenerate in such situations. Therefore, I prefer a horse not too large, and as old observers say, one with as much grey or white as possible, especially about the head. A horse with white feet and white hoofs will not do as much service as one with dark hoofs, because the white hoofs are more liable to break. Such horses will require to be shod all the time. More anon.

EXCELSIOR.

Physiological Fact Interesting to Sheep Breeders.

Mr. Malingie Noule, President of the Agricultural Society of Loire et Cher, reports as follows:

"In putting my small mixed-blood ewes, that weighed not above fifty-six pounds, to heavy New-Kent rams which weighed often two hundred and twenty-five pounds, one apprehension alarmed me—the fear, I mean, of losing ewes which had cost so much trouble, when the time came for their giving birth to the large offspring one naturally expected. But no such danger arose; and the reason seems to me clear. Whatever be the size of the ram, the germ develops itself only in proportion to the nourishment it receives. Now, while it remains in the womb of the female ewe, it obtains but little support; consequently the lambs remained small, and the births took place without difficulty. In two thousand labors we had but one death that was occasioned by the immoderate size of the lamb. It was curious to see such small offspring engendered by such huge sires. But these little creatures, if well fed, soon began to grow rapidly, and it was not uncommon to see ewes sucked by lambs larger than themselves."

A correspondent in King George County, Va., under date of May 11, says:

"Our wheat fields are very luxuriant, and we shall undoubtedly reap a large crop of straw, whether it will be well filled with grain is yet to be decided. Could we have anticipated so mild a winter, and so seasonable a spring, we might have dispensed entirely with Guano."

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, June 1, 1858.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
Publishers of the "American Farmer,"
At the *State Agricultural Society's Rooms*, 128 Baltimore-st.
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

OUR OFFICE.

The Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, is Removed from the American Building on Baltimore Street, to the Jarvis Building, on North, 5 doors from the corner of Baltimore Street.

We cordially invite our friends from the country to drop in upon us whenever they can do so. We shall have a most convenient and accessible Office, well furnished with Agricultural Books and Papers, for their inspection, and shall take great pleasure in the opportunity of getting hints from their practical experience, or in giving information and instruction to such as may want it. We wish especially to be better acquainted with our young farmers.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of of S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON, in the publication of the AMERICAN FARMER, &c. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to N. B. Worthington, and all claims against the same will be paid by him, he being duly authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

SAMUEL SANDS,
N. B. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, June 1, 1858.

By the above announcement, it will be seen that the connexion of the undersigned with the *American Farmer*, ceases with this number. The closing of the present volume completes the 25th year of his association with this journal, and the pain with which he takes leave of his numerous patrons and friends, many of whom have been its readers ever since he first assumed his connexion with it, can be but faintly imagined; but circumstances have so ordained it, and he resigns into the hands of his respected colleague, the entire control of the future destiny of the Old Pioneer of Agricultural literature in this country, and would commend him to their continued support.

In resigning his post, the undersigned cannot permit the opportunity to pass by, of tendering his unfeigned thanks, for that kind, undeviating support, by which, for so many years, he has been most liberally sustained—and he is confident it will be gratifying to his friends to know that he has not labored in vain, so far as his own private interests are concerned, but that he has been blessed with the accumulation of a moderate share of this world's goods, to aid in sustaining him as he travels the downward path of life. This he says not in the spirit of boastfulness, but with a grateful heart to the Author of every good and perfect gift, and because he is confident that the knowledge of the fact will be highly acceptable to many of his friends, who have ever evinced a warm personal interest in his behalf. That he has done the State some service, he feels fully conscious—he has devoted all his energies, ever since his connection with the "Farmer," to promote the interest of that important class of our country, for whose peculiar benefit the American Farmer was established.

In retiring from his present post, however, it is not his intention to be an idle spectator of passing events. Though rapidly verging to three score years, he is still favored with the blessings of health, and a vigor of mind he trusts yet unimpaired,—due to a life spent with reference to "*temperance in all things*,"—his habits and his mind have been of too active a type to permit him to *rust* out the remainder of the term allotted to him on earth—and it will be necessary for his own comfort and for the interest of others, and of those near and dear unto him, whom he has been training and educating to take his place when he has finished his course on earth, that he should still keep on the harness, and be ready to do service in a cause which is endeared to him by so many fond recollections. In disposing of his interest in the "Farmer," he has reserved to himself the right of connecting himself with any other work—and he contemplates the publication of a new journal, so soon as he may feel prepared for its commencement, to be published in a quarto form, to be called the "AGRICULTURAL REGISTER," to be devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters, and of the industrial classes of the Middle and Southern States, and to the development of their resources. Although the *Register* will be mainly devoted to the dissemination of informa-

tion on the subject of Agriculture, and the kindred sciences, yet it is intended to be more of a general newspaper than that with which he has been so long connected. This is not the proper time or place to present the details of his plan, and it must therefore suffice to say, that it is his intention, as opportunity may offer to discuss all subjects which may be deemed of general interest to those amongst whom his lot in life has been cast—his past career, he trusts, will be a sufficient guarantee of his principles and future course. He has been often urged and felt inclined to the establishment of such a journal, but has never deemed it expedient to change in any respect the character of that with which he was connected, and which has taken up too much of his time and attention, of late years, to enable him to devote his energies to conducting another. One of the most eminent agriculturists of our State, in a recent letter on this subject, remarks:—"We want very much a paper to advocate the general interests of agriculturists, but I fear they are too insensible to their own interests to make such a paper profitable, and I could not advise you to undertake such a publication without mature consideration." We intend to be guided by the advice of the writer, on whose judgment and discretion we have often had occasion to rely, and who has ever proved himself a true friend; we therefore appeal to the thousands who have heretofore sustained us, and if they can feel at liberty to encourage us in our undertaking, and deem such a publication necessary, let their cheering voice be heard upon the subject.

It will be seen by the advertisement on the second page of the cover of this number of the Farmer, that the undersigned intends continuing the Agency for the purchase of all kinds of Manures, Machinery, Implements, Live Stock, &c., and solicits the continued support and influence of his friends and former patrons. Having given this branch of the business his particular attention, he feels confident of his ability to render satisfaction to those who may require his services.

As our connexion with the Farmer now ceases, we beg to bid adieu to its patrons, and to wish them all health and happiness.

SAMUEL SANDS.

It will be seen by the above, that the partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Sands and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent.—Mr. Sands' whole interest in that partnership passing by purchase into my hands, and with it, of course, the proprietorship of the *American Farmer*.

In assuming the duty which this purchase imposes, the undersigned is not insensible to the obligations and the responsibilities it involves. The *American Farmer* is the well established representative of the farming interest in a large region of country, and its circulation gives it influence, not only within its own more appropriate range, the Middle, Southern and South-western States, but to some extent in all parts of the country. It becomes our duty to make this influence felt for the general promotion of that interest, for the especial advancement of the agricultural progress of the day, for the elevation of the agricultural life of the country, not in wealth and independence merely, but in the refinements of country living, in education, in manly and womanly culture, and in every Christian grace and virtue. If the providence of God is opening up this great country for a higher development of the race of man than it has yet attained, what a responsibility belongs to him who can bring an influence to bear upon its farm life! We know the value of an improved agriculture, in renewing the worn fields of our older States, and in enabling them to yield profitable returns to the immense capital and labor engaged in their culture; we know the importance to every member of the community, and to the nation at large, of successful harvests; we know the worth of wise and prudent teachings in practical agriculture; we estimate at their full value what science has already accomplished for this pursuit, and we hope still more from its future revelations. We think that young farmers should be taught, and trained and educated to their business, as men are trained in other practical pursuits. But our interest in agricultural improvement and agricultural life, rises above all these considerations. The every-day life of the country depends upon the food and raiment our agriculture produces, but its great future upon *the men and women* of which our farms are the nurseries. Where, if not there, shall we get supplies of bone and muscle, of vigorous, hardy, healthy constitutions? Where the sound and energetic minds, which have so close connection with the sound body? Where the unsophisticated morals, the pure and undefiled religion, but from our farm houses? These are the plant beds, where the future sons and daughters of the State are to be nurtured and reared; and influence for good exerted here, will multiply itself a thousand fold, in the future life which is to possess and occupy the broad domain of the nation. All other improvements in agriculture, therefore, are valuable in proportion as they tend to this great work of developing, cultivating, elevating, raising to a higher life, the men and women of the country. A competent support which results from improved lands and improved modes of culture, has this tendency. It gives leisure for self-culture, and inclination for improved associations. It furnishes means of education, and opportunities and facilities for church going. Every simple luxury of country life—a pleasant, tasteful house, a well turfed, shaded lawn, a well planted flower garden

—are all means of refinement and cultivation, as well as enjoyment, and all tend to a higher and better mode of life.

In taking the sole control and direction of the FARMER, the undersigned does not think it worth while to make the promise of any very special changes or improvements. There will be some made in the start, and others as it may be thought desirable, but he wishes the readers of the paper to understand that he means to devote to it whatever of capacity he may have, to make it more and more worthy of their support. He will by no means be satisfied to have the *Farmer* hold any thing less than the first rank as an agricultural publication, both in its practical and scientific departments, nor will he be satisfied until its present circulation is doubled. He believes, without any disparagement to the previous conduct of the journal, and he designs none, that he has now the opportunity and the facilities, arising out of his own experience and other advantages not necessary to mention, to give it a higher character than it has heretofore enjoyed, and while doing this it is his intention to use most vigorously every legitimate means to extend its circulation and influence.

In the conduct of the paper his own experience as a practical Farmer and Planter, will enable him to advise discreetly those who seek advice, and to discriminate in selecting from the writings of others, between practical instruction, and visionary theoretical fancies. With no inclination to disparage the applications of science to the practice of agriculture, it has been his duty heretofore as it will be in future, to expose the false teachings which are pressed with too much zeal by those who claim to be scientific, and are accepted with too much submission by practical men.—These theories are upheld to the injury of agriculture, and fall away to the discredit of true science. The *Farmer* will aim to gather and record the experience of practical men, and to furnish material to the man of science on which his theories may safely rest. While true science will be hailed as the wisest friend of agriculture, her garb will not protect the pretender to that distinction.

Our worthy and respected colleague so long connected with the *Farmer*, proposes, it will be seen, to engage in such an agency as has been heretofore connected with the office of the Farmer. We wish him the success his enterprise and industry deserve. We are inclined to relinquish any participation in this business, because our tastes and inclinations lead us to give our undivided attention to the *Farmer* itself, and because we have *entire confidence* in our success with it, as a business enterprise. We think we know just the ground it stands upon, what it is worth and what it ought to be worth, and may be worth, and *we believe in it*. We have seen it grow rapidly under our hand within three years past, and are very sure there is room for still greater development. At any rate we mean *to try it*. Believing that our duty, and any capacity for usefulness we may have, lies here, we accept it as our appointed work, in entire reliance upon His blessing, whose favor and bounty we have never had reason to distrust.

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Let it not be supposed that we mean so early to begin to *dun* the readers of the Farmer—far be such a thought from us. On the contrary it is just that thing that we wish especially to be excused from, and on which we therefore have a friendly word to say. We are not willing to advertise that some of the best men and christians in the world are careless about paying their small debts. We do not acknowledge to the world, nor yet "to the rest of mankind," that there is any difficulty whatever in getting promptly every little dollar due the *Farmer*. We boast rather of the general punctuality of our subscribers. The thing is plain; in getting the *Farmer* each one gets the worth of his money; he pledges himself to pay the money; and the man to whom it is due, wants the money. That as a general thing, settles the matter. The dollar is wrapped in a small bit of newspaper; this is stuck with a wafer to a sheet of letter paper, and mailed to the editor with a friendly note of good will, and encouragement. The editor takes the encouragement, returns the good will, pockets the money, and goes on his way rejoicing. What a simple, natural and beneficent process.

But alas, for human nature, and alas, especially for the editor, there are many excellent people who do not well consider the beauty of this arrangement. One says "my one dollar will make no difference," another says the same thing, and another, and another. Now if each drop of rain should say "I can do but little good," and refuse to fall, where would be our precious summer showers? or if each sunbeam should say, "I can give but little light," and refuse to shine, where would be our glorious, life-giving summer days? If these small things are great powers in the working of God's Providence, man should learn a lesson from them, for all his little duties.

Editors often complain that their labors are ill requited. The oracular wisdom which is often ascribed to them, and which perhaps they sometimes assume, raises them it may be, somewhat out of the sphere of ordinary humanity, in the minds of some of their readers, and exempts them from its usual wants and needs. Our own observation however is, that an editor like Shylock's Jew, hath eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, &c., and our opinion is that he "should be fed with the same food that a christian is." An Agricultural

Editor at least, it must be admitted, is "of the earth" and has absolute need of the earth's supplies, and for our single self, and numerous little successors, we frankly acknowledge a kinship with that venerable lady, of whom the mother of infant melody sang long ago to wondering babydom, that "victuals and drink was the chief of her diet."

Bear with us therefore, good reader, if now or at any time we seem to be over earnest on this point. By your own occasional infirmities we invoke your sympathies, to stimulate if need be, your sense of justice. Pay us promptly the little sum you owe, and commend us kindly to a new subscriber.

AGENT.—Wm. C. Lipscomb, jr. is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and dues, for the "American Farmer," on the Eastern Shore, of Maryland and Virginia.

THE "HORTICULTURIST."—This beautiful serial, which has now reached its 8th year, it will be seen by his advertisement, has passed into the hands of *Mr. C. M. Saxton*, the well known publisher of Agricultural books, and will hereafter be issued by that gentleman in the city of New York; the present editor, *J. Jay Smith, Esq.*, is to continue at his post, and under the management of the present enterprising manager, this popular journal will now enter upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness. The Horticulturist was originally conducted by A. J. Downing, and has ever held the highest rank as a horticultural journal, and is, in fact, an honor to the country. S. Sands, at his Farmer's Agency, in this city, is agent for this work.—Price $2 a year, payable in advance.

DR. CONTARET'S DISINFECTING PROCESS.—We refer the reader to the advertisement in our pages of this month, of Dr. Contaret's Disinfecting Process, which was patented in France, 26th October, 1843, and for improvements in the U. S. in 1856. This process is highly commended by the Health officers and other public authorities of New York, and we wish to see it established in our Southern Country. We have for years considered it an important matter for our own and other cities to encourage such an enterprise as is presented by this company, and we hope the effort will be made to establish it in our midst.

COTTON.—A new kind of cotton, called the rose cotton, excelling in firmness of lint and length of the staple, the kind ordinarily produced, has been sold in Galveston, Texas, at a price above the market value of the Mexican Gulf cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a very decided improvement.

We are indebted to Senator Pearce for a copy of the Senate Report on the Consumption of Cotton in Europe.

We have received the following from Dr. James W. Thompson, of Wilmington, Del. in a slip from a Delaware or Pennsylvania paper, the name of which we do not find on the slip. We publish it at Dr. Thompson's request, as a matter of agricultural interest.

GYPSUM, WHO INTRODUCED IT.

In view of the important results which the use of Plaster of Paris as a fertilizer, has produced in our agriculture, the interesting question presents itself: 'Who first introduced it to the notice of the farmers of this country.'

To Franklin, among others, has this merit been ascribed. It has been reported of him that, whilst residing in France as our Minister, having observed the importance of Plaster to the agriculturalists, upon his return he determined to present it to his countrymen by an ingenious device. He is said to have strewed Plaster upon a public lot, so as to form this sentence: 'This is Plaster of Paris;' the increased luxuriance of the grass where the Plaster was placed, attracting the notice of farmers, induced them to adopt its use in their agriculture. This anecdote is so like Franklin that it seems to have obtained extensive credence; investigation, however, disproves its correctness. But as Pennsylvanians, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the merit is due to our late distinguished fellow citizen, Judge Peters. The following letter from N. B. Worthington, Esq., assistant Editor of 'The American Farmer,' to Dr. Thompson, of Wilmington, many years President of the Delaware State Agricultural Society, places this matter in a clear point of view.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN FARMER,

BALTIMORE, MARCH 8th, 1858.

Dr. James W. Thompson—DEAR SIR:

Mr. Sands has handed me your letter addressed to him, and making inquiry as to the introduction of the use of Gypsum into this country. Having had occasion recently in preparing an article on the subject of Gypsum for the *Farmer*, to look into the matter, it gives me pleasure to be able to give you the desired information.

I do not find in the first place, either in the *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society*, nor in the old series of the *American Farmer*, that the credit of its introduction is anywhere given to Dr. Franklin: On the contrary, in both of these works but especially the former, there is abundant evidence that the credit is justly due to Judge Peters, of being the first to test its value, and in the most industrious and persevering manner to bring its valuable qualities to the notice and knowledge of the agricultural community.

His experiments with it, commenced about the year 1772, and his own observations, through many years, and the results of a most laborious correspondence, are embodied in his '*Agricultural Inquiries on Plaster of Paris*,' published first in 1797 and reprinted and bound up with the 2d volume of the memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society in 1810.

Of the circumstance of the first introduction of gypsum, Judge Peters gives the following account in a paper read before the Philadelphia Society in 1807, and which will be found in volume 2d, page 161 of the memoirs:

'The first time I saw the agricultural effects of the gypsum was several years before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, on a city lot, belonging to, or occupied by Mr. Jacob Barge, on the commons of Philadelphia. He was the first person who applied gypsum to agricultural purposes in America; but on a small scale. He showed me a letter in German, from one who had gone over from Pennsylvania to Germany, for redemptioners as was customary at that time.—The writer sent over a specimen of the gypsum; and desired Mr. Barge to seek for land in this, then province, in which it could be found. He wrote Mr. Barge word that the discovery was then of no long standing in Germany, and that it had been accidently made by a laborer employed at mixing stucco mortar at a large building—the path along which he passed to his home, threw up on each side a luxuriant growth of clover, which he attributed to the dust from his clothes, and made experiments which resulted in the discovery.'—'Burr millstone makers and stucco plasterers,' continues the Judge, were the only persons acquainted with any of its uses in the country. From one of the former I procured a bushel; which enabled me to begin my agricultural experiments; and I faithfully pursued and extended them as I obtained more means. A quantity imported as ballast (I believe 20 tons) and thrown on a Philadelphia wharf, without a knowledge of its value, was the first important foundation on which the extensive improvement of our husbandry was established. When I had convinced myself of its efficiency, I disseminated the knowledge I had acquired, through many parts of Pennsylvania; and sent samples to Jersey, New York, and I think Delaware, (then called the lower countries) and Maryland.' In the same paper the Judge makes mention of the English tourist, Strickland, and calls his statement with reference to the introduction of plaster, an item in the catalogue of his mistakes.

'He attributes the introduction of plaster into this country, to the Germans of Lancaster county, in this State. But this assertion is entirely unfounded. When I first sent samples of gypsum into that county, very soon after I was acquainted with it, I perceived the Germans there to be totally ignorant of its existence, and of course of its agricultural uses. More than ten or twelve years elapsed before they could be prevailed on to use it freely.'

In the 7th vol. of the American Farmer, first series, page 20, is an extract from an address of Robert Vaux, before the Philadelphia society, which fully confirms Judge Peter's account of the matter; nor can I learn that it was ever questioned by any one professing a knowledge of the circumstances.

Nor did the Judge confine himself to making known the value of this fertilizer. He set on foot inquiries and investigations which led to the discovery of gypsum in great abundance on this continent—by which means it is furnished us now at so low a rate as to bring it within the means of the most poverty stricken.

In the rage for new things, and perhaps in some measure on account of its very cheapness, gypsum is comparatively out of fashion. The article on the subject in the last *Farmer*, was written for the purpose of directing attention to its great value. Such a paper as you propose, would no doubt aid that design, and we shall be very happy to receive it, or anything else with which you may favor us.

Yours, dear sir, very respectfully,

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

[For the American Farmer.]

THE NEW MILL BUSH.

Among all the patents recently obtained, there is perhaps no one more important in its sphere, than the Mill Bush, invented by George Strause, Esq., of Boonsboro, Md. The neck of the spindle is grasped by 4 slides or segments, that move up or down *together*, by the turning of a single screw tap, and are adjusted firmly around the collar to any degree of tightness that may be required, with the same ease that an ordinary saw set can be adjusted to its proper guage. The spindle can be put in or taken out without trouble, thus facilitating the convenience of tramming or repairing immeasurably. The lubricating principle is so perfect, that the first bush, made for experiment, was run in the mill of Mr. John Newcomer, near Boonsboro, for twelve months, without a renewal of the first application of grease, and purchased subsequently by Mr. N., after 18 month's trial.—The bush is so simple in its entire construction, that it is scarcely possible to simplify it, and what is very important, can be manufactured at the low price of from $10 to $12, with a handsome profit to the manufacturer. No judge of such matters, would have any other bush, after seeing this one, and it must consequently supersede all others. A sense of justice to the patentee has drawn this from

A MILLER.

[The above information, which is from the most respectable source, will no doubt be found useful to Millers and others. The writer as well as Mr. Newcomer, to whom reference is made, are well known to us, and their testimony is fully reliable. *Ed. Am. Farmer.*]

POINTS OF A GOOD BULL.

The points to a well made Bull, of whatever breed, are, according to Culley, as follows:—The head should be rather long, and the muzzle fine; his eyes lively and prominent, his ears long and thin, his horns wide, his neck rising with a gentle curve from the shoulders, and small and fine where it joins the head; the shoulders moderately broad at the top, joining full to his chine or crops and chest backwards, and to the neck-vein forwards; his bosom open, breast broad, and projecting well before his legs; his arms or fore-thighs muscular and tapering to his knee; his legs straight, clean, and very fine-boned; his chine and chest so full as to leave no hollows behind the shoulders; the plates strong, to keep his belly from sinking below the level of his breast; his back or loin broad, straight, and flat; his ribs rising one above another in such a manner that the last rib shall be rather the highest, leaving only a small space to the hips or pooks, the whole forming *a round or barrel like carcass;* his hips should be wide placed, round or globular, and a little higher than the back; the quarters from the hip to the rump, long, and instead of being square, as recommended by some, they should *taper gradually* from the hips backward, and the turls or pott-bones not in the least protuberant; rump close to the tail, the tail broad, well haired, and set on so high as to be in the same horizontal line with his back.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:—

Two weeks, and even ten days ago, there was the best prospect of a heavy crop of wheat for many years. Now, in this vicinity, there is the worst. I have seen a good deal of wheat in Essex and King and Queen, and do not think there can be made over two thirds of the usual crop, and not over half the crop promised a short time since; the frequent rains were the farmers dread, lest they should injure the wheat. I am now very certain they saved what is left. The Hessian Fly, Chinch Bug and Joint Worm, have all made their appearance—the Fly in great abundance—scarcely a bunch of wheat is without them, and not unfrequently you find from three to six of these little insects in a single stalk. The change has been a rapid one in the prospect of the wheat crop, and the complaint quite general. What will be the amount of damage done to the corn by the chinch-bug after harvest, remains to be seen. The early wheat will make a tolerably fair crop, the late must fail in this neighborhood.

Very respectfully,

May 20th, 1858. KING & QUEEN.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

As you may wish to hear of the late frost in this part of Georgia, I enclose you a short account of it. On the 26th of April, early in the morning, it commenced raining showry from the South—thermometer 64°. About 9 o'clock it shifted to North-west, and rained considerably; and by 12 o'clock it was due North, and before five in the evening, the thermometer was down to 41°. Early in the night it cleared off, with frost and small spears of ice next morning. Next day we had increased frost, with ice as thick as a knife blade—it killed the cotton considerably; one of my fields so bad that I plowed up and planted over. I do not know yet what damage wheat has sustained; in some of mine, the grain was full size. I think the damage is less than common for the same amount of cold, owing to every thing being too wet. Some plants would be coated over with ice, while some adjoining would have a heavy dew on them, and not injured.

Sparta, Geo. May 1st, 1858. DAVID DICKSON.

GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.

We commend the following letter which we find in the *Daily American* to the attention of our readers. There may be serious imperfections in the law for grain inspection as it exists, but if that be the case, let it be remedied. The design is a good one. There should be an inspection capable of protecting the grain grower against the sharp practice to which the trade is too much subjected here. If the farming community submit quietly to the clamor against it, the law will become a dead letter. It is better to suffer inconvenience in the start than let the whole thing go by the board.

The Inspector general, Captain William Frazier, of Dorchester Co., we know from many years acquaintance, to be a thoroughly upright, independent man, and very competent to perform the duties of the office. There is no man in the community, to whose fairness, sagacity and strong common sense, we would sooner commit the responsibilities of the position, and we hope to see him and the law sustained.

We invite the discussion of the subject through the pages of the *Farmer*.

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your yesterday's "report for the Baltimore markets" it is said "there were sold 1,000 bushels of red wheat at 94 cents, which would very readily have sold at one dollar if it had not been ordered to be sold under the new law." I had no knowledge as to the manner in which these reports are procured for your paper, or by whom made up. But having obtained accurate information in regard to the parcel of wheat alluded to, I think you will be satisfied on learning the *whole* truth that the report is not calculated to put the reader in possession of it. The facts are these: The wheat arrived in a schooner of Captain Taylor, from Chester River, was inspected and sold by the commission merchant at what was considered by him a fair price. After the sale another gentleman, looking at the wheat, said if the wheat had not been inspected he would have given a dollar for it. The purchaser weighed the wheat after the inspector's weight and found it by his scales less of weight than the inspector made it. He then had another to weigh it with the same result. It followed as a matter of course that the farmer gained by the inspection the difference in the weight, which in this case amounted in the one thousand bushels to *three bushels and a half*. This much then was saved to to the farmer in this particular case, and yet the report above quoted makes no mention of this item in the history of that sale.

But another suggestion grows out of that report. Why should any sane man be willing to give five or six cents more for a particular parcel of wheat or corn because it has or has not been pronounced upon by any inspector? It most certainly cannot advance or lessen the actual value of the article. If to be ground into flour by the purchaser, he will not find it make a pound more or less of flour, or effect its quality in any respect; if for shipment it will not effect its price abroad for good or for evil. Why then is more offered for it? Men generally act from motive. Mercantile men—dealers in grain are like all others—have motives for their conduct. It seems they can afford to give a large price to prevent inspection. No one will impute to them the folly of pursuing a ruinous system of doing business. Well, how then can this sort of trade be reconciled to their sagacious conceptions of their own interest? Why clearly only in one way. If the grain can be withdrawn from inspection, the inspectors will be starved out, as their living depends entirely upon the profits of inspection. If their perquisites are so reduced that they must resign and return to the country or to other pursuits, why, then the law is a dead letter for the want of persons to administer it, and if it break down now there is an end of all hope for the future.

Let farmers be on their guard then. If the law is against the interest of the buyer, it is because it is for the interest of the seller. Give it a trial. If defects exist, as is usually the case in all new enterprises, then remedy them. It is the first experiment of a law for the benefit of the farmer. It operates well elsewhere. It is the law in Phila

delphia. Instances have occurred of parcels of grain being divided, and part sent to Philadelphia and part from the same bulk sent to Baltimore, and invariably the weights and measures in Philadelphia have been more favorable to the farmer. It is an unequal game between the widely dispersed members of the agricultural family and the concentrated body of grain buyers in a city, but the contest is now flagrant, and let every farmer stand by his brotherhood and his own best interest. *At all events try it.* A FARMER.

FLORICULTURE—June, 1858.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by W. D. Brackenridge, Florist and Pomologist, Govanstown, Balt. Co., Md.

Dahlias—by planting the first week of this month, you will have a greater profusion of fine blooms in the fall, than from plants put out earlier; train to a single stem about eighteen inches high, by removing all suckers and side branches, and as the plants advance, tie up to a single stake; mulch with half decayed stable manure, and should dry weather set in, a good supply of water at least twice every week at the roots. We prefer plants struck from cuttings to old roots.

Camellias—if these have not already been removed from the glass-house, this work should be attended to without delay; syringe them freely overhead in hot weather to keep down the red spider. For farther instructions see last months remarks.

Roses may still be planted in permanent clumps or beds; and now is a very good time to put out in rows, such young plants as are intended to be lifted and potted in the fall. Cuttings of the young wood will yet root freely if placed in a shady situation under glass—towards the end of the month many kinds may be layered.

Pelargoniums—about the latter end of the month, most of the kinds will be out of bloom, when they should be removed to the open air, and headed down; put in the cuttings of the tops to form young plants.

Azaleas may now be placed out of doors, plunge the pots about half way up to the rim in sand; put in cuttings of the young wood in sand, when they will root freely if kept in a close shady place.

Calla æthiopica—such plants as have bloomed during the winter ought now to be watered very sparingly—but the better way to preserve them is to place the pots on their sides in a cool shady place.

Japan Lilies—if the roots of these have filled the pots and the plants have not shown their flower buds, they ought to be shifted into larger pots without delay.

Bulbs of all kinds done blooming, should be watered very sparingly.

Cinerarias—save seeds of these, and multiply choice kinds by division of the roots.

Greenhouse and Conservatory—we stated last month that all woody plants out of bloom should now be removed to the open air, in order to give place to *Fuchsias, Cinerarias, Gloxinias, Achimenas &c.*, which at this time ought to be in fine condition; admit air freely at all times in fine weather, and syringe overhead, morning and evening, in warm weather, in order to preserve a humidity in the atmosphere, and keep down insects.

Tulips and Hyacinths—soon as the foliage of these die off, the roots should be lifted and kept in a cool dry place until fall.

Asters, Balsams, Zinnias and other Annuals, plant out in the open borders.

Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds—keep your walks clean, passing the roller over them frequently, also roll the lawn, and mow the grass at least once every three weeks. Remove all suckers from trees, and stir up frequently the surface of flower beds and borders with the hoe. Keep carnations and other herbaceous plants neatly tied up to stakes as they advance.

CHEAP AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING AGENTS.

The New York Dispatch, in an answer to a correspondent, gives the following seasonable advice, which those living in cities and towns particularly should give heed to:—

For the cesspool, now that the warm weather is at hand, you will find either of the following disinfectants sufficient to remove the offensive smells of which you complain as having annoyed you and your family last summer. It is really a wonder to us, in view of the trifling cost of some of the most powerful disinfectants, that residents in our large cities will suffer so much inconvenience, and often sickness—as too many do—when the causes can be so readily and cheaply removed. Either of the following will fully answer your purpose: 1. One pint of the liquid of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps the most effective, theoretically and practically, of anything that can be used, and when thrown into privy vaults, cesspools, or upon decaying matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. The cost of these substances is 33 cents. 2. One pound of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of lime, dissolved separately, each in a pailful of water. This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose. Will cost 20 cents. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas,) dissolved in one pailful of hot water, will, in most cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors, from privy vaults, cesspools, &c. Cost, three or four cents per pound. 4. One peck of Charcoal dust, thrown into a privy vault once a week will answer every purpose. 5. Chloride of lime, costing eight cents per pound, is best to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth. 6. Take two ounces of sugar of lead, and dissolve it in a pailful of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid (aquafortis.) This forms nitrate of lead, which is a good disinfectant, particularly for offensive sink-spouts and the like. The cost is very small.

THE VINE CULTURE.—We give on another page a paper from the pen of Messrs. R. H. & M. M. Armstrong, of Tennessee, on the culture of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine, in East Tennessee. We have alluded to this paper in a former number, and now place it before our readers, with omissions from the original, on account of the interesting facts in relation to the introduction and propagation of the vine in that section of our country. Our readers, of which we have many in East Tennessee, will no doubt feel interested in the subject.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

We announced in our last the passage by the House of Representatives, of the bill known as Morrill's land bill, donating a portion of the public lands to each State and Territory for the purpose of endowing at least one School or College in each State, devoted particularly to Agricultural education, and the Mechanic Arts. We hope the bill will pass the Senate and become a law. Maryland is particularly interested in its success, as we have now in active and successful operation in this State, a School attached to the Maryland Institute, for the instruction of the arts connected with mechanics, at which some 400 pupils were entered last year, and the number is expected to be nearly doubled the ensuing year, and the Agricultural College is progressing with all its activity, and will probably be ready for the reception before the end of the year.

We cordially unite with the editor of the Maine Farmer, in the following views of the importance of this measure.

"We look upon this as one of the most important and beneficial acts that ever passed the House. If the public lands must be sold instead of being given away, let them be appropriated in such way and for such purposes as shall for all time aid in giving instruction to the rising generation in the useful and practical arts of life.

The United States have spent immense sums of money in establishing and keeping up, at West Point, a fighting school—a school for teaching young people the art of slaughtering mankind in a scientific and wholesale way. Now, let some of the public property be devoted to the instruction of mankind in the art of feeding and rendering comfortable and happy, themselves and their fellow beings, in a scientific and profitably practical manner, say we. We shall look with interest and some little anxiety to the action of the Senate upon the bill."

EARLY WHEAT.—We have received, through the politeness of Dr. Jeffries, several stalks of wheat, four feet high, with good heads, in full bloom, grown on the farm of B. Boughton, Esq., of Essex County. A gentleman in the same county, Mr. Charles Boughton, observed, some seven years ago, four heads in his field which were much more forward than the bulk of his wheat. He saved them, and has been seeding every year from those heads until the present crop, in the opinion of reliable judges, will turn out 1,200 bushels. This wheat is some two or three weeks more forward thon any other wheat, and, therefore, is not liable to the calamities which very often befal late wheat.—*Rich. Whig.*

FORWARD WHEAT.—Mr. Joseph Abell, Sr., of Patuxent District, left at our office on Tuesday last, several stalks of Wheat, three feet in length and in full head. It is a Kentucky variety, and matures in May. Mr. Abell has several bushels of the Wheat in seed, and he informs us that it is equally forward with the specimen left with us. *Leonardtown Rec., May 6.*

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

In reply to a query in the N. Y. Rural, as to the most successful method of transplanting evergreen trees, a correspondent of that paper gives his experience as follows:

"I have had some experience on two very different soils, and have been quite successful, as nearly every one I set more than twenty years since, is still living and doing well. The first was on a tenacious clay soil, the others on a deep, coarse gravel, which, of course, was a very dry soil. I took them out of the forest, and set them out myself. The first on the 23d day of June, and the last, which was set on dry gravel, the fore part of July, as the season was more backward that year. They were taken up at the time they were changing their foliage—and trees grow more in two months at that time than in the other ten. All evergreens should be set out at the time their growth is most vigorous, to insure success."

He advises against setting them out in a reclaimed swamp, as he says on such soil,

"If the original timber was evergreen, some other species will take its place, and it is rather a nice business even to set out a peach tree in the exact spot where one has been growing for the last twenty or thirty years,—while a cherry or plum, and most other fruit trees, would grow there as well as if the peach had never lived and fed on that soil. Deep or shallow setting out depends entirely upon the soil. If very shallow, you should make it deeper before setting. Above everything else, consult Nature, and you will not be far out of the way, and if her trees set deep, and their roots run down into the subsoil, set yours there; if shallow, and their roots feed on the surface, that will be best for yours. If the wild tree of the forest does not like the cold, solid earth, that neither furnishes food congenial or is so hard that their roots cannot penetrate, by cultivation, you will not succeed very well in changing their character, so as to make them adapt themselves to things so unnatural to suit the convenience of man.

"Trees being set so late in the season, they are generally exposed both to much heat and drought. To prevent both, put plenty of straw or weeds on the surface around the trees, and keep it well wet; and by taking up and keeping the roots moist, you will not have any trouble in making ninety-nine out of a hundred live, even if there should be a drought the next season. The trees should be treated the same through the dry weather.

"I do not say that I can take up and set every kind of tree and make live that are sufficiently hardy to stand the winter, for I have not tried one half; but if there is such a tree, one that I cannot make live, I will stop farming, and try to make a living at something that does not require so much care."

FINE CATTLE.—Several of the finest lots of cattle in the State, were recently sold in the Richmond market, by Major Walker, of Augusta.—There were 105 heads in three lots, averaging nearly 1,600 lbs. gross, two-thirds of all having been bought by Mr. John Lindsey, of Richmond. Several of the 4 years old lot averaged upward of 2000 lbs. gross.

ANALYSES OF SOILS.

I was sorry to see in the Ohio Farmer of Nov. 14th, that an error, which has wrought not a little injury, and which has served as the basis and support of a crafty imposture, has received such sanction as the following:

"The man who is capable of analyzing soils and plants, and telling with *unerring certainty* what soils are adapted to particular plants, and the proper method of cultivation, is not necessarily a good farmer."

This language does not indeed *directly assert* that any one can so perfectly analyze soils as to tell what they contain and what they require, but it *implies* as much, and will leave the impression on most, or at least many of its readers, that the editor of that excellent paper believes in the claims of those who make a business of analyzing soils. Now these claims should no longer receive any sanction whatever, for they have been demonstrated over and over again, to have no foundation whatever in truth. Proofs of the invalidity of the claims and pretensions which are thus indirectly sanctioned, may be found in several of your later volumes; and more recently still, the Genesee Farmer has made a most convincing demonstration of the falsity and futility of all such claims.

That very little value is attached to soil analyses in Great Britain, as well as among the best and most honest and reliable chemists of this country, is evident from the tone of the British Agricultural Journals. I quote at present but the latest which has met my eye, and which is contained in *North British Agriculturist* for September 9th:

"Analysis *does not always detect* those substances which may exist in the soil, apparently in sufficient quantities for the wants of vegetable growth. Indeed chemical analysis *has effected little* in elucidating the questions of fertility or barrenness of soils."—*Ohio Farmer.* H.

MARYLAND FARMS.—We are glad to see so many of the farmers of Pennsylvania locating in our State and Virginia. The Easton, Md. papers report the following recent sales in Talbot County:—Thomas S. Haddaway has sold his farm in Trappe district, to Edward J. Stevens—quantity 153 acres—for $7000. A. A. Pascault has sold his farm near Easton, to Mr. Goslin of Bucks Co. Pa.—quantity 200 acres—for $5,500. John W. Fountain, of Trappe district, has sold his farm to Mr. Buckman, Bucks county, Pa.—quantity 200 acres—for $7000. Mr. Baker, of Bucks county, Pa. has also recently purchased Wm. P. Leaverton's farm, in Chapel District, for $9000.

THE SEASON.—During the past month, there has much rain fallen, and in many sections the farmers have been put back very much in planting corn, and it is feared the crop will be a late one. There have been great freshets at the South, and apprehensions are felt, that an unusually sickly season will be the result. It is said that nearly one-fourth of the land on the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lagoons, at the South, are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

CASUALTIES OF WHEAT GROWING ON THE PRAIRIES.—There are several casualties attending the production of wheat on the prairie soils which prevail to so much greater an extent than on wood or opening land, as to make them appear almost peculiar. The soil being of a very open, mucky texture, is very absorbtive, and is not usually planted to crops till many days after contiguous opening land, of a loamy nature; and the harvest is generally one or two weeks later on prairie than opening farms. Wheat on the prairies general y lodges a good deal for want of sand in the soil, to furnish silex in the straw. This lodging prevents filling, of course; hence light, poor wheat. But the black, humid soil absorbs heat to such an extent, that frequently too rapid growth, rupture, sap waste and rust, are the result; and when there is much rust with so much heat—rot also. Several of these results happen to the wheat crop on prairie soils almost every season of average humidity. In dry seasons, as that of 1856, it escapes them. In addition to these, winter killing has led to almost the entire discontinuance of sowing winter wheat on prairie soils. With oats and corn prairie farmers have great success—but wheat never can be a sure, uniform crop on such open mucky land.—*Correspondent Country Gentleman.*

GOOD HUMOR.—Keep in good humor. It is not many great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy and the temper sour Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish, and always disgraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even that noble rage seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor.

No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the mind fair and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Until cheerfulness is lost, nothing is lost! Keep in good humor!

The company of a good humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcomed everywhere—eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did asmuch for his country, in the old Congress, as Adams' fire, or Jefferson's wisdom; he clothed wisdom with smiles, and softened contentious minds into acquiescence. Keep in good humor.

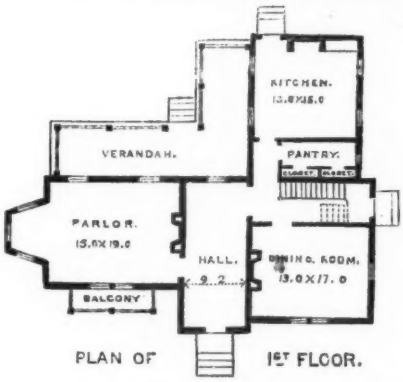
A good conscience, a sound stomach, a clean skin, are the elements of good humor! Get them and keep them, and—be sure to keep in good humor.

NEGROES AND COTTON.—The New Orleans *Delta* estimates the number of Slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value, at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The Cotton plantations in the South it estimates at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of the annual product, at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. There are over fifteen thousand Tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are two thousand six hundred Sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than twelve millions.—There are five hundred and fifty-one Rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four millions of dollars.—*Southern Cultivator.*

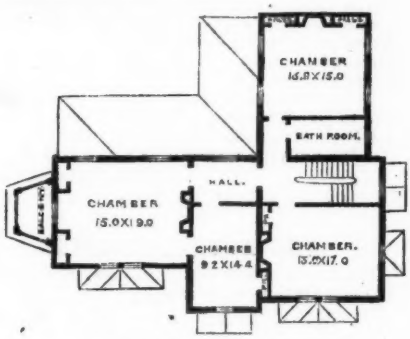
HINTS ON RURAL HOMES.

By THOMAS & JAMES M. DIXON, Architects, 117 Baltimore street, Baltimore.





PLAN OF 1ST FLOOR.



PLAN OF 2ND FLOOR.

Gentlemen:—We send you the third set of illustrations of designs for country residences.

There is, we think, an encouraging prospect for improvement in our Rural Architecture, there is no lack of house building—there is abundant opportunity to improve, and evidently a growing desire for improvement, as is manifest by the various efforts to be seen in the many new buildings springing up all over the country. We may reasonably expect these opportunities and desires to stimulate to greater and more successful efforts.

There is, too, a growing disposition among persons engaged in business in the large cities, to have their residences in the country, or rural suburbs, and the many rail-roads and other public conveyances running from our principal cities, afford convenient opportunities to gratify this disposition.

The country around most of our cities abounds in good sites and pleasant and healthy locations for residences.

The recent inventions and improvements for introducing gas light and water into houses in the country, adds to the desirableness of a country residence and removes an objection, heretofore urged by persons accustomed to the conveniences of a city residence.

When we consider these favoring circumstances, has not the time fully come for us to expect to witness greater improvements in the rural architecture of our country.

Why not unite beauty with utility, proportion-

symmetry, variety, harmony and unity with protection, strength, comfort and convenience? expression of purpose, with fitness for the end in view? Why not endeavor to build houses in a style more in harmony with their surroundings, that they may express more truthfully the habits, wants, feelings and tastes of the people that occupy them.

The accompanying design for a simple country or rural residence includes perhaps, as many of the comforts and conveniences required by a small family, and presents as pleasing an appearance as can usually be obtained for the amount of means required in its erection and completion, and may be better worth the attention of those wishing to build a small sized but pleasant and convenient house than many other designs of more pretention.

This house was built about two years ago at Mount Washington in Baltimore Co., Maryland. It is a framed and weatherboarded house, with shingled roof, and cellars walled with stone—it is located on a hill about one-fourth of a mile from the rail road station, and is found by the occupant to be a very pleasant place of residence.

An abundant supply of water is thrown up by a force pump and water wheel, from a run about one thousand feet distant from the house, for bathing and all culinary purposes. The overflow of water from the tank is conveyed to a trough at the barn, for watering the cattle and horses, and also to the chicken and duck yard, and may be used for watering the garden, grass plats, &c., as there is a large supply of water thrown up, both winter and summer.

The house is supplied with gas, manufactured on the premises, by a machine put up by the Maryland Portable Gas Co.

The general arrangement, and the amount of accommodation afforded, will be understood by reference to the accompanying plans, and a very correct idea of the effect produced, may be obtained from the view here given.

If other engagements would permit, we would like to give you a description of some of the outbuildings connected with this residence.

We are very respectfully yours, &c.

THOS. & JAS. M. DIXON,

ARCHITECTS, 117 *Baltimore St., Balto., Md.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We draw attention to the new advertisements in this number of the Farmer:

W. Whitelock & Co., Baltimore, offer their Super-Phosphates and all kinds of Guanos.

Thos. Norris & Co., Baltimore, notice their removal of their Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store to their new stand on Pratt street, where they have a general assortment of every thing in their line. They call particular attention to the following articles, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Power and Threshing Machine, Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, Manny's Combined Reaper, &c., &c.

Samuel Sands, (late of the American Farmer,) continues at the old stand of S. Sands & Worthington, and will hereafter devote his attention to the purchase for farmers and planters of all kinds of guanos and other manures, agricultural machinery and implements, and improved stock—also as land agent for the sale of landed estates in the adjacent States—and asks the support and influence of his old friends and former patrons to his present undertaking.

F. D. Benteen, Baltimore, renews his offer to supply Pianos and Melodions—the character of his instruments is too well established to need comment.

Grogan & Hopkins, Baltimore, offer their services as Commission Merchants for the sale of Country Produce and all kinds of Field Seeds and Fertilizers.

J. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore, offer their Manipulated Guano to tobacco planters and others.

Robt. B. Porter, Baltimore, keeps a general supply of Hardware, Smith's Bellows, &c.

Henry Carroll, Balt. Co., offers Cotswold Bucks for sale—his flock of sheep, is, we believe, unsurpassed by any other in the United States.

R. Sinclair & Co., offer as usual a large assortment of every thing in the Agricultural Machinery line.

R. A. Worrell, Norfolk, Va. offers a farm for sale near that city, which we are informed is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of engaging in the raising of early vegetables for the northern markets.

W. B. McCormick, Centreville, Va., also offers a farm for shle in Virginia, which can be bought a bargain, as he intends moving Sonth.

Wm. H. Boyer & Co., Philadelphia, offer Colman's Mill, a Clover seed gatherer, and a self-adjusting Hay Fork.

S. Ault & Son, a general supply of Garden Seeds as usual.

S. L. Denney, Penningtonsville, Pa., has a Sorgo Sugar Mill, worthy the attention of those who are raising the sugar cane.

N. C. Brooks, President of the Baltimore Female College, asks the public attention to the advantages of that well established Institution.

M. Garrell, Washington city, has thorough bred Mares and Colts, &c., for sale.

Dr. Lounsberry, Philadelphia, offers to cure Cancers, without surgical operations.

C. W. Slagle, Baltimore, renews his card as a Commission and Produce Merchant.

Jesse Marden, Baltimore, his Weighing Scales, so celebrated for their reliability.

The Horticulturist, a valuable periodical, is removed to New York, and now published by C. M. Saxton—S. Sands, Baltimore, is agent.

N. E. Berry, Baltimore, is agent for the Mechanical Bakery's Agency for ship biscuit and crackers.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, offer their Spring-Tooth and Revolving Rakes to harvesters, Smyser's Sugar Cane Mill to growers of the Sorgo; Reapers and Mowers of various kinds, besides Threshers and Fans, and every thing else in the line of agricultural machinery. The price of their Bevel Geared Segment Horse-power No. 2, should be $125 instead of $152—see advertisement.

Richard Cromwell, Baltimore, has opened a new establishment for the sale of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and Field and Garden Seeds—he offers all kinds of machinery required by farmers and planters, which he designates in his advertisement.

Thos. Norris, Baltimore, has removed his estab-

lishment to Pratt Street, where he has the Bickford and Hoffman Drill with guano attachment, Dingee's Railway Horse Powers, and Threshers, and every thing else in the Machinery and Seed line, and will be happy to see his old friends at his new stand.

Bibb & Co., at their Stove House in Baltimore, offer the Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill at a great reduction of prices, also the Cauldron Furnace, and every thing in the Stove line.

Obed Hussey, Baltimore, offers a number of evidences of the value of his improved Reaper and Mower. We learn that great improvements have been made in it since last year, and for reliability it certainly cannot be exceeded.

BALTIMORE MARKET--May 29.

Flour is in but little request; the accounts from Europe are unfavorable; we quote choice Howard street super, $4.25; extra fine, $5a5.50 per bbl. Balt. ground best Family, $7.50, and Extra, $6.50; lower prices for less favored brands. Ohio Super, $4.37, Extra, $4.75. Rye Flour, $3a3.25. Corn Meal, City Mills, $3.50 per barrel, Brandywine, $3.75. Wheat, dull; Reds have ruled at 95a97c. for fair, 100a106c. for good to prime; and White, 90a95c. for common, 100a105c. for fair, 110a115c. for good, and 120, 125a130c. for prime and choice lots. Corn, 64a66c. for good to prime parcels of White, and 68a69c. for do. Yellow. Oats, 32a37c. for fair to prime Va., and Penn. 36a38c. Rye, 71c. for Penn., 65a67 for Md. Of Peas and Beans, black eyed Peas, $3.50 per 2 bushel bag, and Beans, 90a100c. for common, 125c. for prime. Cotton, low to strict middling, 12c. cash, 13¼c. 4 mos. Potatoes 45a50c. for common, and 75a80c. per bushel for Mercer. Plaster, $3a3.25 per ton for lump, and $1.25 per bbl. for best ground. Rice, 3¾a3⅞c. for good to prime lots. Salt, Liverpool, 85c. for ground alum, $1.35 for Marshall's, 20c. for Turk's Island in store. Sugars, Cuba, $6.25, Porto Rico, $6.30a6.55, and New Orleans, $6.50a6.75. Whiskey, Ohio, 21½c., City, 20¼. Tobacco, receipts heavy, and prices firm, and all that is inspected is readily sold, and more business could be done, but it cannot be inspected as rapidly as required; there are large amounts both of Md. and Ohio in the warehouses, waiting to be inspected, and will readily find purchasers when fairly in the market; inferior to good Md. crop, $4a7; superior quality, $8a11; Bay Tobacco finds ready sale, as soon as it reaches the market and is inspected, at the following prices: tips, $4.50a5.50; seconds, $5.50a7; spangled, $7a12; and fine yellow, $13a22. Ohio is active; common spangled mixed with green, $6a6.50; common to middling red spangled, $6.50a7.50; good to fine red and yellow spangled, $8a10; good to fine yellow, $11 a15. There is an increasing demand for Ky., for shipment; Mason Co. leaf, $6a6.50 for lugs, $7.50a 8.50 for medium leaf, and $9a12 for wrappers.—Wool is quiet, the new crop coming in sparingly; we quote 16a18c. for new unwashed, 18a20c. for old do., 26a28c. for tub washed, 19a24c. for No. 1 pulled, 25a27 for pulled merino, 23a25c. for common fleece; 24a28c. for quarter to half blood do., 28a30c. for half to three-quarters blood do., 30a35c. for three-quarters to full blood do., and 37a40c. for extra Wool. Hay, dull, selling at retail at $13a14 for baled, and $11a12 for loose; Northern timothy, baled, $12. Straw, rye, $10 per ton, wheat do. $8 a9. Molasses, N. O. 34a36c.; Porto Rico, 24a25c. clayed Cuba, 24a25c; Muscovado, 26a28c.

SINCLAIR & CO'S.

BEVEL GEARED HORSE POWER.

The following letter from Dr. Burns, speaks to the point in regard to the value of this Power, described in the American Farmer of May and June:

Gloucester C. H., Va., Aug. 13th, 1857.

MESSRS. R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co., *Balto., Md.*

GENTLEMEN:—The "Bevel Geared Segment Horse Power, Spiral Thresher," &c., which I ordered of you, was duly received, but owing to the long continued bad weather, I have not been able to thresh out but half of my crop.

I have myself used or seen used all of the various horse powers and threshers in use, and I consider your "Bevel Geared Segment Horse Power and Spiral Thresher," as incomparably superior to them all; the Horse Power is of lighter draught, and the Thresher runs easier, smoother, and does cleaner and more rapid work, than any machine with which I am acquainted.

Respectfully yours,

jel-1t ARTHUR P. BURNS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On the Chesapeake Bay, near Norfolk, Virginia.

FOR SALE, a Farm containing 250 ACRES, about 75 cleared and in fine condition for cultivation; the balance in original growth of pine, oak and holly timber. The soil is rich, producing largely of corn, oats, potatoes, or any other of the products usually cultivated in this section of the country. It is admirably suited for a garden and truck farm; its close proximity to the Norfolk market, from which heavy shipments of all the early vegetables are daily made to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by steamers—makes it a most desirable farm, and greatly enhances its value.

It is beautifully situated, in full view of the shipping passing up and down the Chesapeake Bay, and going in and out of the Capes of Virginia. On one side of the farm is the Bay of Little Creek, containing fish, oysters, and crabs, of the finest kind; and the bay itself one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the State for small boat sailing.

The DWELLING is new, containing 6 rooms, having been erected in 1855, and the whole premises in good order. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, being settled by intelligent and thrifty farmers.

The farm will be sold at the low price of $6,000—one-fourth cash, the deferred payments on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from day of sale, and secured by mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars, address

jel-1t R. A. WORREL, Norfolk, Va.

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BALTIMORE
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Seminary of learning, instituted for the liberal education of Young Ladies, was created a College proper by the Legislature of Maryland, December session, 1849, with authority to confer degrees, and endowed with all the rights and privileges of the most favored female institutions.

The course of instruction is intended to develop the intellectual, social, and moral faculties; and by imparting a thorough, practical, accomplished, and christian education, fit the pupil for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties that await her in life.

Great pains will be taken to promote intellectual advancement, by rendering the acquisition of knowledge pleasant, and by training the pupil to correct habits of thought and reflection.

The situation of the College is agreeable, in a retired and beautiful part of the city, and the buildings have been arranged with great judgment, and have study and recitation rooms separate, with every convenience for boarding and day pupils. Boarders reside with the family of the President, and are under his parental guardianship.

The accommodations for boarders have recently been increased by the erection of an additional story on the main edifice, and a new building, 60 feet long and five stories high, with chemical hall, library, painting and reading rooms, bath rooms, &c.

The Institution takes rank with our oldest and best Seminaries, and enjoys a liberal patronage from the city of Baltimore, and from the Middle, Southern, and Western States. Pupils will be received at any time during the session.

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REMOVAL TO NEW YORK
OF
THE HORTICULTURIST.

A LONG connection with the public as a publisher, and especially of agricultural and horticultural works, as well as an innate and fostered love of these topics, has induced me to become the

PROPRIETOR OF THE HORTICULTURIST,

a journal which has long maintained a prominent place in the homes of a large circle of patrons throughout the Union, and British Provinces. It is my belief, that by devoting almost exclusive attention to this publication, its influence for good may be greatly extended.

The interest in Horticulture having greatly increased during the publication of this periodical under the successive editorial management of A. J. DOWNING, B. MUNN, P. BARRY, and its present Editor J. JAY SMITH, we hope that it will now enter upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS a-year, payable in advance.

The Edition with colored Plates, FIVE DOLLARS.

Pledging every effort in my power to make the Horticulturist worthy of the confidence, and patronage of the public, SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE SOLICITED.

Address all business communications to
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PIANOS! PIANOS!!



THE subscriber is constantly receiving supplies of CHICKERING & SON'S Piano Fortes. Also those beautiful toned Pianos of NUNNS & CLARK.

These instruments have been finished expressly for the subscriber's retail sales. The tone is of the most pure and refined quality, with sweetness, richness and depth—the hammers being thickly coated, this beauty of tone will be permanent; the touch is extremely prompt and elastic.

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THIS Mill is unrivalled and unsurpassed, for grinding all kinds of grain into fine or coarse meal, as desired. Send for a descriptive Circular. Price $50. Manufactured and for sale by WM. L. BOYER & BRO.
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THIS improved and successful machine has no equal. One man and one horse, with this machine, will gather the heads of clover at the rate of an acre each hour, without waste. Price $30. Manufactured and for sale by
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HAVING greatly improved this valuable labour-saving implement, it has no superior. Price $7.00.

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SORGHO SUGAR MILL.

WE would call the attention of those who are desirous to obtain the most improved Mill for crushing the Sorgho Cane, to the valuable features of this Mill.—The arrangement of this mill is such that it can be adjusted in two seconds, either while in operation or standing, to any degree of proximity that may be desired, and by any person who can feed a mill. Or, if the mill becomes stalled by more cane getting in than the capacity of the power to crush, it can be relieved as instantly.

It is guaranteed to do more work in proportion to the power consumed, and to be under a more perfect control than any mill yet offered for sale.

These Mills are manufactured and for sale by J. P. Morris & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., extensively known as builders of Sugar Mills.

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THOROUGH-BRED MARES AND COLT FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to make a change in my business, I offer for sale my brown Mare "LIZZIE," by Imported Felt, dam by Tariff, about fifteen hands high, weighs 930 lbs. and a most beautiful animal. Also "PANNY," (Chesnut) out of Dr. Thornton's Red Eye filly, and by imported Emancipation; 15½ hands high, weighs 1,[illegible] lbs., and a most powerful animal; her Colt is by Repudiate, and he by imported Skylark, out of Floretta. (See Am. Farmer, May No. 1857, pedigree in full.) Both mares ride and work *well.* Price for the whole, $500.

I will also sell my SPRING WAGON, arranged for one or two horses, with harness complete, and very strong.—Price $100. I wish to buy a pure bred AYRSHIRE COW, healthy and gentle, that will give milk from one calf to another, and at least one-half gallon per day up to time of calving, and will make, with ordinary care, 4 lbs. butter per week. M. GARRETT,
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Salubrity is Health—Good Manure is Farmers' Wealth.

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The Great European Disinfector, and Promoter of Public Salubrity.

Original Inventor of the Celebrated Disinfecting Processes; and of the best Method of making Concentrated Animal Manure.

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Abatement of all Nuisances derived from Putrid or Decomposing Organic Matter.

NO MORE OFFENSIVE EFFLUVIA.

Instantaneous and permanent disinfection of all places and matter deemed detrimental to public health, by

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Which business consist of

1st.—The inodorous emptying of privies or cesspools, by means of previous disinfection.

2d.—The permanent de-odorisation of privies, sinks, cesspools, and other receptacles of the like. Also, of slaughter-houses, bone-boiling establishments, carcasses of dead animals, animal black, soap, glue, and other factories; sewers, street mud and street gutters, stagnant corrupted water; infected vessels, hospitals; in one word, of all places and substances needing disinfection. This work to be performed gradually at any time the emanations become offensive, so that no disagreeable odor may arise during the whole year.

The merits of these processes having been fairly demonstrated to the city authorities of New York, by practical experiments, approved and adopted by them, as being the only genuine one, which, in every respect, can be profitably applied, they are now in practical use by said company in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, Hudson, Jersey City, &c.

N. B. A model manure factory is in course of erection, for the purpose of converting such materials, which are rich in nourishing principles, into concentrated manure of the best quality.

TO ANY PARTY ABROAD, WE PROPOSE:

1st.—To erect in any locality, a disinfecting establishment, and to connect it with a manure factory, for the purpose of manufacturing there concentrated manure from disinfected privy soil, offal of slaughter-houses, carcasses of dead animals, in one word from all substances naturally rich in nourishing principles; and to communicate the best and most approved processes, to obtain a rich manure in an economical way.—(In these factories, organized upon our plan, no smell will arise from the manure materials therein, and as said factories can be constantly kept inodorous, they can be established anywhere.)

2d.—To improve the "modus operandi" of already established factories of Poudrette, super-phosphate of lime, animal black, glue, and other products, which preparation requires the knowledge of practical chemistry, and to render such establishments permanently inodorous. Also, to initiate offal contractors into the best mode of obtaining the greatest profit from dead animals.

3d—To demonstrate the merits of said processes to any official person or committee, or to any private party desirous of taking hold of this enterprise, by making before them an experiment on the contents of a privy; and also, on any other infected matter or place they may select for this purpose.

4th.—To assign and transfer to any party, the patent right to use said processes in their respective localities, county, or state, on reasonable terms.

This subject opens a useful and profitable new branch of industry to enterprising men, and particularly to farmers:

1st.—For populous cities or Towns, a joint stock company, or a partnership may be formed; for the purpose of carrying on at once, the disinfecting and inodorous emptying of sinks, and also the collection of dead animals, and the offal of slaughter-houses; and connecting this with a manure factory, for reducing the sink soil into "Poudrette," and the offal and dead animals, partly into concentrated manure, and partly for chemical purposes.

2d.—For smaller towns or localities, privies may be disinfected by any intelligent man, and their contents reduced into "Poudrette" for sale, or by any farmer or gardener living in the vicinity, in view to use this disinfected matter on his farm or garden. These disinfectants being composed of the most powerful agents of vegetation, it merely requires to mix them with the contents of privies, to have an already made concentrated manure of the best kind, which may be applied either in its liquid state, if immediate use is required, or to be tried and reduced into powder, for using it or selling it ultimately.

Applications directed to the above company, at their office,

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Pamphlets, giving full information on the subject, may be had at the above office, or sent by mail to any one desirous to secure for himself this new, useful and renumerative business.

Inquiries in relation to the merits of these processes, may be made of the City Inspector of New York, under whose control our business is carried on. jel-3t.



AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEED.

WE are now prepared to furnish to those who may want *Ault's Improved Swede, or Ruta Baga, Ault's Red Top Flat Norfolk, Ault's White Flat Norfolk, Yellow Hybrid, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Flat Dutch,* and all other kinds of *TURNIPS.* They are of the same superior quality and kind as those sold by us last and former years. Persons intending to sow any of the above will find it to their advantage to procure them from us. Also *CUCUMBERS* of all kinds, together with all other Seeds.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

SAMUEL AULT & SON,

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TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

REESE'S MANIPULATED

OR

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE results of the above Guano on Tobacco, show it to be peculiarly adapted to that plant.

Its superiority is exhibited in the *size* and *development* of the *leaf*.

See advertisement on last page of cover.

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CANCERS CURED

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, &c., cured *without the knife,* by *Dr. LOUNSBERRY & CO.*, No. 50 N. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A successful and extended practice for more than fifteen years, devoted exclusively to the treatment of these diseases, has fully established the great superiority of this treatment over all others, and proving that, with proper treatment, CANCERS CAN BE CURED.

Full information and advice can be obtained by addressing Dr. L. & Co. In some instances, patients can have remedies sent to them, with advice suited to their cases.—A full description of the case will enable us to decide.

Our pamphlet, on our treatment of Cancers, will be sent to any P. O. address free of charge. jel-3t



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PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

118 & 133 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

THANKFUL to our friends for past favors, we would continue to solicit consignments, and pay personal attention to the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN of all kinds, CLOVERSEED, WHISKEY, CORN MEAL and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally. We have for sale *GUANO, FISH, SALT, PLASTER, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,* at the lowest rates. jel-1y

COTSWOLD BUCKS.



THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a few very superior pure blood COTSWOLD BUCKS, one and two years old. The prize awards of Maryland State Agricultural Society, for several years past, testify as to the character of his stock. Apply to Editors of the American Farmer, or to

HENRY CARROLL,

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FOR SALE—CHEAP.

DESIRING to go South, I will sell my FARM in Fairfax County, Va., of **241 Acres**, lying between the O. & Alexandria and Manasses Gap Railroad (within four miles of the former and three of the latter), and near the village of Centreville, where there is a post office, churches, stores, blacksmiths' shops, &c. It is divided into seven fields—nearly a mile of the fence being of substantial stone—produces good crops of wheat, corn, grass, &c. Improvements commodious and comfortable—wood plenty—water of the best quality—apple, peach and other fruits. This place is immediately on a public road, is in full view of the Blue Ridge mountains, and is one of the most healthy and desirable locations in this section of Virginia. This property can be bought for less than its value. Apply on the premises, or address me by mail. W. B. McCORMICK,
jel-1t Centreville, Va.

FOR SALE.

I will take $12,000 for my residence on the Potomac River, opposite Piney Point, and Jacksons Creek, in the county of Westmoreland, containing 400 acres of level, beautiful land, thoroughly drained and productive. Nothing but misfortune causes me to offer it to the public.—$20,000 could not buy it but for misfortune. The buildings are large and commodious, brick, and in thorough order and repair; out buildings new, excellent, and well arranged.

The finest Oysters on the Potomac are in the creek encircling the farm and garden; terms liberal as to payment. Apply to Samuel Sands, Land Agent, Baltimore, or
WASH. H. TYLER,
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HAS resigned the Chair of "ANALYTICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY," in the University of Maryland, and moved to New York, for the purpose of devoting exclusive attention to Private Practice in his profession.

Samples for Analysis sent by express, and communications through the Post Office, should be directed to the Laboratory, No. 19 East Twelfth Street, between University Place and Fifth Avenue, New York. jel-3t

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ROBERT B. PORTER,

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Offers for sale, at lowest prices, 80 Smiths' BELLOWS, 18 to 40 inches, warranted, Gildea's and other makers; 92 C. S. face warranted ANVILS, 75 to 400 lbs.; 75 "Peter Wright's" solid Box VISES, 35 to 115 lbs.; 9,945 feet prem. Riveted and Stretched Oak LEATHER BANDS, 1 to 16 inch.; 320 Sides Extra Lacing; 8,960 lbs. pure and mixed Gum and Italian Packing; 530 Ohio and other Grindstones, assorted sizes, with crank fixtures; 480 Railroad and Ship Lanterns; Circular, Mill, Cross Cut, Hand and other Saws; Files, Wrenches, Nuts, Washers, and a full stock of Builders' Hardware. jel-3t.

JESSE MARDEN,

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

RAILROAD, LIVE STOCK, HAY, COAL, DEPOT, WAREHOUSE,

and all other SCALES, that are now used, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every size, and makes to order at short notice, and warrants them to stand tests with any Scales that are forced in market on commission, and will sell at much less prices. The public are invited to send their orders, or call on JESSE MARDEN,
At his Old Stand, 59 S. CHARLES STREET,
jel-1y Corner of Balderston, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

100 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN GRASS, more generally know as Millet.
For sale by C. B. ROGERS,
jel-2t. No. 111 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE

CLIMAX GRAIN FAN;

Price delivered in Baltimore, $25.



WITH this Fan wheat may be cleaned fit for market at one operation.

The Fan weighs 150 lbs., and runs much lighter than any other. It is warranted to give satisfaction. Send your orders early—we don't ask for pay until the Fan has been tried. Please address
may1-3t W. W. DINGEE & Co., *York, Pa.*

HIDES! HIDES!! HIDES!!

To Country Merchants, Farmers, Butchers,

Having either dry, or dry salted or green hides on hand, I would say, that I am now paying the outside price, as usual, of any one in the Baltimore market; and would advise all having Hides to sell, to call and see me before selling, or consign, through their regular commission merchants; if they have none, direct to me, and thus save themselves from the annoyance of irresponsible hucksters and others, who prowl around the wharves of our city.

I am now paying from 14½ to 17 cents per pound for prime well dried merchantable Hides, as to weight, condition, and quality, of same—and 5½ to 6½ and 7 for Green Hides per piece for prime salted Calf-skins—and the very highest price for Sheep and Lamb Skins, Tallow and Wool. Parties will please take notice of my prices, &c. &c.

FRANCIS H. GRUPY,
Southern Hemlock Sole Leather Depot,
my1 42 S. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

FOR SALE.

1 Sow, 1¼ years old, with 8 pigs, also Sow 10 months old with 8 pigs, one young Boar 9 months old, all Chester breed.—Sow two years old in pig for sale, sows with pigs or pigs alone, also 12 Bee Hives.
jel-1t C. WARNS, Elk-Ridge Landing, Md.

MEXICAN GUANO.

A A and A MEXICAN GUANO,

WHITE and BROWN,

FOR SALE BY CARGO OR SINGLE TON,
At Lowest Rates.

J. J. & F. TURNER,
mh1 42 *Pratt street, Baltimore.*

NEW JERSEY
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among all kinds of manures the Superphosphate of Lime has gained the loudest recommendation and admiration of all farmers and plantation owners. It is out of place here to report the dissatisfying trials with Peruvian Guano, Colombian Guano, and other similar manures, more or less known to the public, which chiefly act upon the plants by their prominent ingredient: Carbonate of Ammonia.

This substance acts in the soil as a mere stimulant, producing a rapid and luxuriant vegetable growth, without an equivalent yield in grain, tending rather to impoverish and to exhaust than to nourish and to enrich the land.

It is an established fact, that Ammonia, a compound of Hydrogen and Nitrogen, formed by the decay of all animal and vegetable matter, is a most necessary substance for the growth of all plants; but it is not taken up by the roots, but by the leaves. From the atmosphere, in which it is always found to exist, it is conveyed to the receptive organs of the plants, where it is catalysed and brought into new organic formations. That part of Ammonia which is precipitated out of the atmosphere by rain, and brought to the roots, never serves—as far as science has penetrated into the mysteries of nature—for any other purpose, but as a stimulant for the tender ends of the root, and as a resolvent on the other side for those parts of the soil, which when recepted and transformed are found always in the ashes in strict proportions, varied after the species of plant.

These substances return completely to the soil in primitive forests or any vegetations, that are not cropped, by the decay of leaves and stalks—for they never produce volatile combinations. But after crops those mineral substances or salts, drawn out of the land, and indispensable for the regeneration of the same or similar kind of plants, are not returned by nature, like Ammonia through the atmosphere—they must be given by manure.

The problem for the most serviceable kind of manure is to replace those substances, which crops have taken from the soil, and which cannot be supplied by the atmosphere, and to return them in compositions, which are gradually dissolved, and in such proportions as are wanted by the industrially and commercially most important plants, and furthermore to keep a certain degree of warmth and moisture.

It will be clear at once to every thinking farmer, that the high amount of organic (animalic) matter in the following exact analysis of the New Jersey Superphosphate of Lime, warrants a light, rich, enduring, and warmth and moisture keeping manure, which, in combination with the salts and other mineral substances, yields abundant nourishment to all our farming and plantation products, with particular regard to the most import ant ones.

The following is the analysis of the Company's Superphosphate of Lime:

Phosphate of Lime,	16 parts.
Sulphate of Lime,	12 "
Organic matter yielding Ammonia,	43 "
Ammoniac Salt,	7 "
Insoluble undefined matter, &c.	9 "
Solub. Salts, Chlor. of Soda, &c., Sulphate of Soda, &c.	10 "
Water and Loss,	3 "
	100

This fertilizer is manufactured exclusively of dead animals, blood, raw bones, butcher offal, for which we have contracts with three cities. By our contracts we are able to manufacture an article always quite equally good in quality. The process is conducted by an experienced Chemist, residing at the place.

It is a great difficulty to give an exact prescription for the quantity of our manure required for one acre of land. In general there are used by our customers from 250 to 300 pounds per acre, drilled or sown broadcast. But the great variety of agricultural purposes and conditions, obliges the planter or farmer to form his own judgment.

Recommending our Superphosphate of Lime to the public, we do not solely rely upon its theory, but it has met with unprecedented favor of many of the most intelligent farmers and plantation owners, from most of whom we are enabled to show written communications, full of the highest praise of our manure. They being not purposely written to be shown in pamphlets to the public, and containing often comparisons unfavorable to other manure manufacturing companies, we must refrain from publishing, allowing most liberally personal inspection at the Company's office.

Every one of our customers has found practically our article what we claim it to be: an exccellent manure, adapted for any soil and crop, but surpassing far any kind of manure as for Wheat, Corn, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, and Coffee.

The Company's Superphosphate of Lime is packed in barrels, which has proved the best kind of package for keeping off wetness.

For sale at 2 cents per lb., or $40 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

G. A. SOUR, Agent, N. York,
OR,
N. E. BERRY, AGENT,
mh1-6t No. 63 Pratt street, Baltimore.

MECHANICAL BAKERY'S
AGENCY.
FOR SHIP BISCUIT AND CRACKERS.

AS AGENT for the MECHANICAL BAKERY, the undersigned offers this unrivalled BREAD for sale. *PILOT* and *NAVY BREAD, WATER, SODA, BUTTER, PIC NIC* and other varieties of CRACKERS, will be furnished at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and a liberal discount allowed to dealers.

The reputation of the Bread of this bakery is already well established. It is confidently claimed that, owing to the peculiar mode of baking, the alcohol of the flour is retained.

This bread is more nutritious and palatable, and will keep sweet longer than that made for sale by any other process.

N. E. BERRY,
je1 No. 93 Pratt street, Baltimore.

CALIFORNIA GUANO,
FROM ELIDE ISLAND.

I have now a supply of this Guano direct from the general agent, and offer it to Farmers at $45 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

In the American Farmer of February may be seen the analysis of six distinguished Chemists, which analysis show an average of 12 per cent. of ammonia, (only 3 per cent. less than the standard of Peruvian Guano,) and this Guano being characterized by a large proportion of POTASH AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES, it is confidently believed that it will be found to be but little behind Peruvian in the speedy benefit derived from the prompt action of ammonia; whilst in permanent benefit to the soil, it will excel the best manufactured or manipulated Fertilizers. This Guano is found in a rather finer state of division than the Peruvian. It is put up in bags weighing about 150 pounds. For sale by

N. E. BERRY,
mh1-6t No. 63 Pratt street, Baltimore.

SALT.

I HAVE always on hand, Salt for Agricultural purposes, for curing meats and other purposes at the lowest prices.

N. E. BERRY,
a1 No. 63 Pratt street, Baltimore.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN.

The best Fan in the United States!

PRICE $35.



The above cut is a representation of the Double Screened Rockaway Grain Fan, in full operation. It is manufactured and for sale by the Patantees at 153 & 155 *North High street*, between Hillen and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md.

The recent improvement enable us to offer a *perfect machine*—the very best ever offered to the Farmer, the Trade, or the Manufacturer. Its superiority has been acknowledged by all who have used or seen it used—as it is incomparably superior to all inventions of this kind—we challenge competition from whatever quarter it may come. We have a large stock of the best materials on hand, and are prepared to deliver 800 Fans in due time this season, and solicit orders.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the different Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina and South Carolina, that our Fan has been at nearly all the State and County Fairs, and took the FIRST PREMIUM over all others, for the last five years.

We have all our improvements well secured by Letters Patent, and any who attempt to use them without first arranging the matter with us, will have to abide the consequence, as none have a right to make our Fan in Md., Va., N. C., and Ga., but ourselves; and any who are Manufacturing and selling in the above named States, a Fan purporting to be ours or like ours, is either infringing on our clearly ascertained right, or are deceiving the public by representing their Fan to be the Montgomery Rockaway, when it has not one feature belonging to it which entitles it to the name. Our Fan has peculiarities that are found in no other in this country, and no one can equal it without infringing our Patent.

There were at different Fairs the past fall, fans which were modeled in appearance after ours, but which lacked that peculiarity in construction which is found only in ours, and the consequence was that when the trial came on they failed to do anything like the work that ours did. We warn the Farmers therefor, who desire to get our Double Screened Rockaway Fan, to either address us at No. 153 and 155 North High street, Baltimore, Md., or one of our Agents who will be sure to send them the genuine article manufactured at our shop.

Patent Rights for sale, and Patterns complete, with all the information necessary for manufacturing.

NOTICE.—We offer our services to our friends who need Agricultural Implements and Machinery of any description, to purchase the same for them, guaranteing them the best in the market.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No. 155 N. High street, between Hillen and Gay, Balto.

mar1-1y

AULT'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.



Having received our Spring stock of GARDEN SEEDS, we now offer for sale Ault's Early Short-top Scarlet Radish; Extra Early, Early and Late Peas; Spinage; Egg Plant; Tomato; Cauliflower; Brocoli; Beets of all kinds; Lettuces; Parsley; Ault's Early and Large York; Ault's Large and Premium Flat Dutch, Savoys and all other Cabbages; Parsnips; Carrots; Onion Sets; Beans; a number of NEW VARIETIES OF SEEDS, together with all other kinds of GARDEN SEEDS, all of which are of the same superior quality as sold by us last and former years. For sale wholesale and retail.

SAMUEL AULT & SON,
Cor. of Calvert and Water-sts., Baltimore.



ALSO—A large and choice collection of English FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASS and WHITE CLOVER.

☞ A Descriptive Catalogue of Flower Seeds and a catalogue of the Garden Seeds, can be obtained by application.

mh1

IMPORTED HAVELOCK.



HAVELOCK, four years old this Spring, is a dark mahogany bay, with black legs, without a white hair, of great muscular power, symmetry of form and superior action. He was got by Imported Scrivington, his dam by Retrieva, g. dam by Grand Turk, g. g. dam and g. g. g. dam all Cleveland bay mares. For pedigree of Scrivington, see advertisement of Mr. R. H. Dulany of Loudon.

HAVELOCK will be let to a limited number of mares at my residence, at $40 the season, which can be discharged by the payment of $30 before the 15th day of July. Insurance $50. Groom fee 50 cents. The season commences the 1st of March and expires the 15th of July. Mares, however, put by the season, if not with foal, can be put any time during the year by the payment of an additional sum of $10.

Mares kept at the usual rates. JOHN R. WOODS,
Near Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.

P. S.—In consequence of Havelock's being thrown back so much from the voyage across the Atlantic, he will be limited to a very small number of mares. I have, however, instructed Mr. Thomas Betts, to procure for me "*Napier*," the winner of fifteen prizes, and admitted to be the best Cleveland bay stallion in England.

He will arrive in April, accompanied by one of the most experienced grooms, and will make a part of a season, the price for which shall not exceed $35.

I mention this that all who may be disappointed in getting the services of Havelock, may have a chance by waiting the arrival of "*Napier*."

ap-1

BONE DUST

BY WEIGHT.

THE Subscriber will furnish *FINE GROUND* or *CRUSHED BONES*, guaranteed in all cases free from any mixture, or a forfeit of the entire quantity purchased—at 1¼ cent per pound, which he has come to the conclusion is a more fair manner to buy and sell, than the ordinary way by the bushel, as some will weigh 44 pounds and others 60 pounds to the bushel, according to the quality of the bones, and the manner in which they are prepared.

N. B.—None of my manufacture is sold in the city, except at my warehouse.

ANIMAL MANURE.

I ALSO prepare a compound which I term ANIMAL MANURE, being bones dissolved by vitriol, and flesh of animals combined, and other ingredients to preserve the ammonia, which by experience has proved fully equal, if not superior, to any of the compound manures in the market. Price $20 per ton.

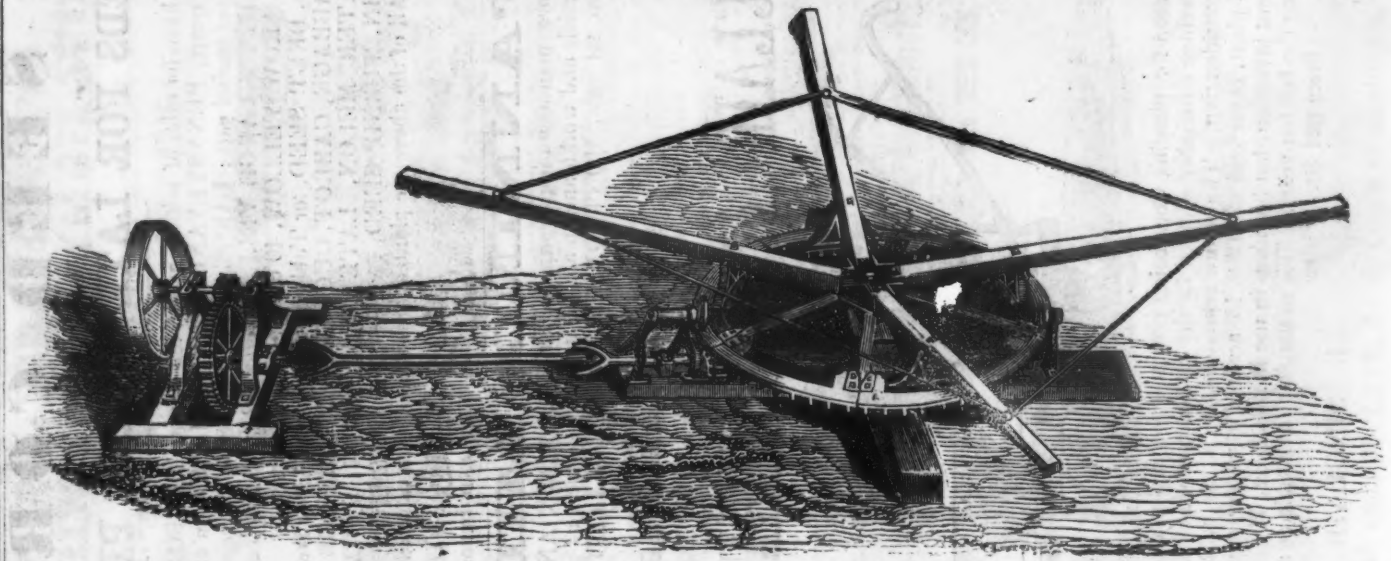
JOSHUA HORNER,

Warehouse, Cor. Chew & Stirling-sts.,

mh1-6t* Old Town, Baltimore.

SINCLAIR & CO'S

Premium Bevel Geared Segment Horse Power No. 2.



The above figure is a correct representation of our late Improved Bevel Geared Segment Horse Power No. 2, and the same that received the first premium from the Maryland Agricultural Society, in 1854, 1855 and 1856. It is excellent in every particular. Capacity of the works, 6 horses or 8 mules, price $152.

BEVEL GEAR POWER, No. 1, Capacity 4 mules, $100.
SPUR GEAR POWER, No. 2, Capacity 6 horses or 8 mules, price $110.
" " " No. 3, " 12 horses, price $140.

☞ For full description of Thrashing Machinery, see our General Catalogue, to be had at our office.

may1 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Manufacturers, 62 Light street, Balt.

SEED CORN

AND

SEEDS FOR LATE SPRING PLANTING.

We have for sale, of prime quality, the famous PEABODY CORN, price 50 cents per quart; PENNSYLVANIA WHITE FLINT—an early prolific variety—price $2 per bushel ears; LARGE WHITE MISSOURI, price $2 per bushel ears; HUGHLETT'S LARGE YELLOW, price $2 per bushel ears; KING PHILIP, EARLY 8-ROW YELLOW, 40 cents per dozen ears.

Also, BEET SEED, for Table and Cattle, BEANS, Dwarf and Pole, WINTER CABBAGE, CARROT, CUCUMBER, TABLE CORN, CANTELEUPE and WATER MELON, LATE PEAS, SUMMER RADISH, SQUASH, PUMPKIN, TURNIP SEED, &c.

☞ All of the above are planted or sown from last of April till June.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

may1 GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.

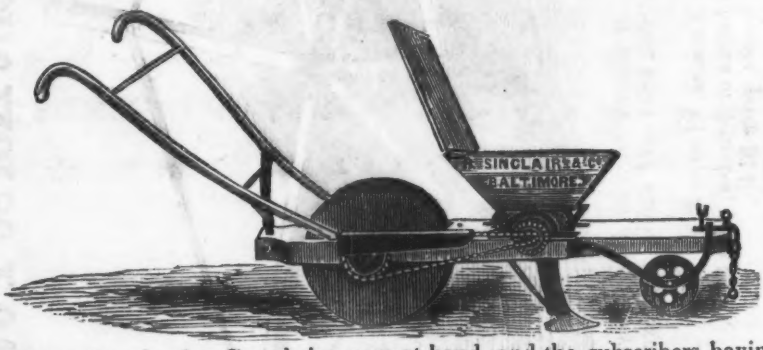
FANNING MILLS.

We are manufacturing a superior article of CORN AND WHEAT FAN. The materials and workmanship are unsurpassed. Price, as per size, $28, $33 to $38. Also for sale, MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM FAN, price $35.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

may1 58, 60 & 62 Light street, Balt.

SINCLAIR & CO'S CORN DRILL.



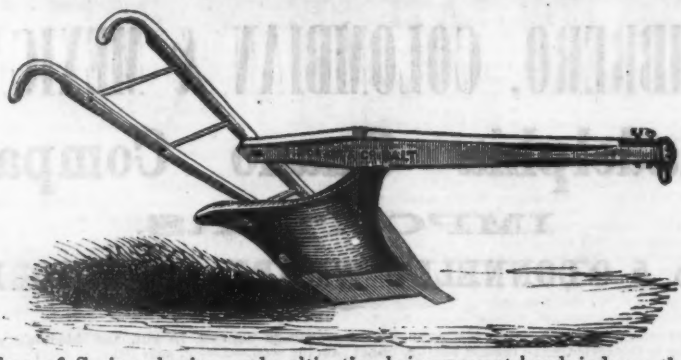
The season for planting Corn being near at hand, and the subscribers having on hand a machine admirably adapted for the Southern mode of planting Corn, offer it for their consideration. The figure represents the article, which with a man and horse will plant, cover and roll 12 to 15 acres of Corn per day. This machine is not of recent invention, but has been in use in this State, Virginia and North Carolina, during the last ten years. 'Tis as simple and durable as a plow, and as easily managed. Price $21.50.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.

62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

apr.1-tf

IMPLEMENTS FOR SPRING & SUMMER WORK.



The time of Spring plowing and cultivation being near at hand, induces the subscribers to offer to the notice of their friends, the following IMPLEMENTS, all of which are warranted sound, and made in a skilful manner:

Our best *Flushing Plow*, all things considered, for the South Eastern counties of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, is the PATUXENT PLOW, (see fig.) 8 and 9 inch, one a light two horse, the other ordinary. The Patuxent Plow is as simple in construction as the Sinclair & Moore, or Davies patterns, the breast, however, is made higher, to prevent choking, and for deep plowing. The plan of the iron work combines all the advantages possessed by the Wiley and Woodcock Plows, and is really a combination of those two famous patterns. Prices as follows:

WIDTH OF CUT,	5 a 6	7	8	9	11	Inch.
PRICE, - -	$4.50	$5	$6	$7	$11	

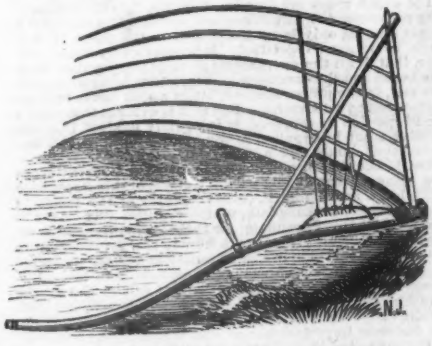
☞If made with Centre Draught Rod and Clevis, $1 additional.

For other sorts of Plows—of which we have about 100 sorts and sizes—see our Descriptive Catalogue.

CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

Our assortment of Cultivators is more extensive than usual, and embraces several best old patterns, with all the recent plans; constructed with 5, 7 to 10 tines, price $4.50 to $15 each. The assortment of Harrows consists of about 25 sorts and sizes. The W Harrow is the preferred pattern, and extensively sold. HAND and HORSE RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, WHET-STONES, and Harvest Tools generally.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The best, strongest and most durable Grain Cradle in the market, is the Iron-braced of our own manufacture. (See fig.) Price with 5 to 6 fingers, and warranted scythes, $5 each; wood-brace do., $4.50; Pennsylvania Iron-braced do., $5; Grant's Patent—a light Eastern article—$5 a $5.50.

For sale by

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., Manufacturers, Balt.

may1

PHOSPHATIC GUANOS.

SOMBRERO, COLOMBIAN & MEXICAN.

Philadelphia Guano Company,

IMPORTERS.

No. 5 O'DONNELL'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the above article for restoring to the agriculturist the lost fertility of his lands, it is but right to explain the principles on which our fertilizer acts, and the peculiar merits it possesses.

The object and interest of the agricultural community is, undoubtedly, to adopt that system of cultivation by which the greatest amount of produce may be obtained with the least expense and exhaustion to the soil.

To accomplish this has not only engaged the attention of individuals of the highest talents, but of nations, for past ages. And notwithstanding the old and popular prejudice existing with farmers and planters generally, against Theoretical, or "Book Farming," as it is generally termed, we insist that a knowledge of what constitutes the necessary ingredients in the soil for the formation and maturity of crops, is essential to every farmer and planter.

Assuming this to be so, it becomes the duty of every farmer and planter to inquire into the cause of their failure or success in cropping.

Those who are favored with rich or fertile lands are not required, for the time being, to use fertilizers; but those, less fortunate, who are possessed of exhausted or poor lands, must renovate them, and restore to them their original fertility, or they cannot compete with their neighbors possessing the former.

How this is to be done, is the all important question?

Reason and common sense will at once respond to this question; to ascertain the absent ingredients of the soil necessary for the formation and maturity of the crops to be planted in it, and supply them.

Then what ingredients which are necessary for the formation and maturity of certain (say grain, grass, cotton and tobacco) crops, are most likely to be absent from exhausted or worn out lands? The answer to this question affords an opportunity for the display of extensive chemical and agricultural knowledge; but, professing to be neither practical chemists or agriculturists, we will content ourselves by adopting the theory and practice of such writers on the subject as are most consistent with our own views and common sense, leaving every farmer and planter to judge for himself.

If we rightly understand the statements and assertions of Liebig, author of "Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry;" the most popular work extant on this subject, they are as follows:—

Phosphates are only present in the soil in small quantity; therefore, great attention should be paid to prevent their exhaustion, as great importance should be attached to them in the practice of agriculture.—*Liebig, page* 156.

When phosphates are wanting, the seeds cannot be formed. Soil deficient in silicates or sand, but abundant in salts of lime and sulphates, will produce a successive number of crops of tobacco, peas and beans.—*Liebig, page* 152.

When phosphates and sulphates are absent from the soil, plants growing on it cannot form seeds; and, however abundant in other ingredients, it becomes completely sterile when it can no longer furnish phosphates and sulphates to a new vegetation.—*Liebig, page* 155.

Grain requires a much larger amount of phosphates than straw. In a wet spring, the constituents of seeds cannot be formed without an abundant supply of phosphates. If the plant is deprived of those salts, it assumes an artificial growth of unusual height, and blossoms without producing seed.—*Liebig, page* 190.

The number and size of seeds depend upon the amount of mineral ingredients contained in the plant; so that the plant receiving the greatest amount of alkaline and earthy phosphates from the soil will produce the greatest number of seed.—*Liebig, page* 189

Alkaline and earthy phosphates form invariable constituents of the seeds of all kinds of grapes, beans, peas, and lentils.—*Liebig, page* 64.

The number of crops which may be obtained from the soil depends upon the quantity of the phosphates, of the alkalies or lime, and the salts of magnesia existing in it.—*Liebig, page* 162.

Fields in England exhausted of phosphates have been known to yield double crops as if by charm, by the use of phosphate of lime, in the form of bones, imported from the continent. For fear of exhausting Germany, the exportation of bones had to be checked. A single pound weight of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as a whole hundred weight of corn.—*Liebig, page* 158.

It matters not whether phosphate of lime be obtained from bones or mineral apatite, so that what is taken from the soil by the crop be restored to it.—*Liebig, page* 170.

If these quotations prove anything, it is the *necessity* of phosphates, for the formation and maturity of all crops, their scarcity in the soil, and the tendency to their exhaustion by successive cropping, as well as the great importance of Phosphate of Lime to certain crops—the large proportion of it necessary for the maturity of seeds, stalk and fruit. According to the same authority, the ashes of the wheat plant contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime; Indian Corn, 50 per cent.; Oats, 43 per cent.; Rye, 50 per cent.; Cotton Seed, 62; Cotton Stalk, 45; Cotton Lint, 33—41 per cent. average. Clover, 55 per cent.; Tobacco, 40 per cent; Buckwheat, 50 per cent.; Hay, (Timothy,) 70, Peas, 34, Beans 30, Hemp, 45, Sugar, 20 per cent., all of which crops are drawing from the soil their respective proportions of this Phosphate annually, whilst but a small amount only is returned to it in the shape of manure, or decayed vegetation. It is asserted by some writers, that if all the excrements of animals, together with the bones and the unconsumed vegetation, was returned to the soil, in the proper manner, lands would never become exhausted by cultivation. But as it is evident that only a small portion is returned, it is equally evident that the residue must be supplied in some other form, or else impoverished lands and a failure of crops is the result.—Now, if the drafts, as above-stated, in the different crops are being constantly made upon the soil of this Phosphate with but a small return, (to say nothing of the bones of the whole animal kingdom, which requires about 55 or 56 per cent. of this Phosphate for their formation, and is returned in a small proportion,) how is this great deficit to be supplied? What is the cheapest and most desirable form in which this important Phosphate is to be had?—Bone-dust contains 55 or 56 per cent. of it; and if it can be had conveniently at a cheap enough cost, it will do. Until the discovery of Phosphatic Guanos, this was the richest and only important source from which it was obtained.

But instead of 55 or 56 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, as in best bone-dust, Sombrero, Colombian and Mexican Guanos contain over 80 per cent.

See the analysis of it of average samples from different cargoes by various eminent chemists:—

OF SOMBRERO.

		Bone Phos. of Lime.
Professor Hayes, of Boston, in	1st analysis gives,	89.60
" " "	2d "	89.20
" W. S. Reese, Balto.,	1st "	85.14
" " "	2d "	86.60
" " "	3d "	*72.04
" " "	4th "	*72.04
" Jas. R. Chilton, N. Y.,	1st "	86 34
" " "	2d "	84.92
" A. S. Piggot, Baltimore,		76.85
" Huson, Liverpool, England,		89.20
" Isaiah Deck, New-York,		88.
" " "	of a selected specimen,	98.25
" Maupin & Tuttle, of University of Va.,		85.16

*Amount of Phos. Acid in combination with Iron and Alumine, not estimated.

OF COLOMBIAN.

	Bone Phos. of Lime.
W. S. Reese, Inspector,	87.21
" "	89.76
Chas. Bickell,	88.96
" " Brown,	70.63
A. S. Piggott, "	70.72

OF WHITE MEXICAN.

W. S. Reese,	76.7
Chas. Bickell, of Brown Mexican.	

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLOMBIAN, SOMBRERO AND WHITE MEXICAN GUANOES.

1.—It is by far the richest source of phosphoric acid for the farmer yet known, containing one-third more than ground bones.

2.—It contains less than one-fourth of the water always present in the Peruvian, and 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other guano—consequently, it can be packed in bags, at a diminution of one-fourth the freight and packages, besides the convenience of handling, and subsequent value of bags.

3.—It is sold in fine powder, and does not require sieving, as do the Peruvian and other Guanos, in order to their uniform application.

4.—It does not injure the nails of the laborer in sowing, on account of the absence of lumps, and for the same reason it can be applied in one-half the time, with a drill, with perfect uniformity. Whereas, guano containing lumps cannot be distributed uniformly, even with the aid of a drill.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

From these plain and simple statements, it would seem that every farmer and planter ought to be able to judge as to the value of this important Phosphate to vegetation, as also the cheapest and best mode of obtaining it. If further evidence of the necessity of the existence of this phosphate in soils capable of producing good crops be wanted, it is only necessary to remind ourselves of one fact, the truth of which every farmer and planter, (in the Middle and Southern States, at least,) will doubtless bear witness to—and that is, that land covered originally with the ordinary forest growths indicating rich soil, when cleared and cultivated to exhaustion, and abandoned as worthless for cropping, will in a few years grow up with what is generally known as old field pine. An analysis of the ashes of the original forest growth will prove to contain a large amount of Phosphate of Lime, whilst that of the old field pine has *none*, or *comparatively none*. Return to soil the original amount of phosphates, (which, in the course of time, nature will do, in the decomposition of the leaves, bark, &c., of the pine,) clear the pine off, or cut it down, and let it decompose on the land, and the result will be a spontaneous growth of the original forest trees, or if cultivated, as prolific crops, as originally. Thus proving conclusively that phosphates are wanting to restore the original forest growth, as also to reproduce good crops.—If to this plain and simple narration we can add your practical evidence of the value of Phosphatic Guanoes another season, we shall be most happy to do so. Please note results carefully, and let us know.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To three-fourths of Phosphatic Guano add one-fourth of Peruvian or other ammoniated Guano, or compound, or use it alone, and either deposit in the hill or drill with the grain or plant, or use as a top dressing, in the proportion of 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre, according to the wants of the land.

If used as a top dressing, the spring is the best time, when the crop is assuming its strength and sustenance, as, at that time, the benefits of the ammonia is less likely to be lost than if put on in the winter or fall.

mh1-tf WM. F. MURDOCH, *Sole Agent in Baltimore.*

PRICES—Long Ton.—Sombrero, $36—Navassa, $30—Colombian, $36—Brown Mexican, A A, $25, in bbls.

GARDEN SEEDS--CROP OF 1857.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED

GRAIN, GRASS AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

MIXED GRASSES FOR LAWNS & PASTURES.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS,

Have now in store, a superior assortment of the above named Seeds, including New sorts of PEAS, RADISH, CABBAGE SEEDS, &c., recently introduced in the British and Continental markets—also Seeds of superior quality, raised at Clairmont, near this city, under their own inspection—consisting principally of *Sinclair's Extra Early Peas, Flat Dutch Cabbage, Beet, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Summer Radish, Table Turnip & Ruta baga.*

☞ Farmers wanting European or American GRASS SEEDS, can be supplied with every desirable sort, mixed for Lawns and Pasture, or separate.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at 50 cents per Quart. Also on hand *CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,* at 25 cents per quart.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
No. 61 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

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NEW AND VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS,

For Cultivation, Harvesting, &c.

We are manufacturing the following new and valuable Implements, which we offer to the notice of farmers, viz :

A COMBINED ROLLER AND HARROW,

Designed for cutting and pulverizing, after plowing; also for reclaiming or cutting hide-bound grass sward. The implement is simply an angular frame, with a roller attachment placed at the stern end ; both frame and roller are studded with inclined swords or cutters, which cut and pulverize at the same time. It is simple, durable, cheap, and the most effectual implement of the sort that has been introduced.

AN IMPLEMENT FOR PREPARING CORN LAND FOR WHEAT.

This Implement may be termed a HORSE HOE or SCUFFLE; it is made with three or more steel cutters, of a flat, double angular shape, and constructed to cut up the corn roots and weeds, and pulverize the land, previous to sowing wheat.

CORN HARVESTING MACHINE.

The CORN HARVESTER is the invention of our R. Sinclair, Jr., and designed principally for cutting down the corn crop. It is simply an angular harrow frame, with a wheel in front, and two iron runners in the rear ; attached to both sides of the frame is a knife, set *double angular*, which cuts right and left, laying the corn stalks regularly and ready for *shocking*, and at the rate of about twenty acres per day. The implement can be converted into a Harrow, at pleasure, and may be called a COMBINED HARROW AND HARVESTING MACHINE.

Corn Stalk & Chinese Sugar Cane Cutter & Masticator.

This machine is also the invention of our R. Sinclair, Jr. The principal novelty is the feed rollers, which are studded with *molar* or *jaw teeth*, (precisely as nature forms them,) set spirally, which, in connection with four knives on the cylinder, masticate and cut the stalks and cane, putting them in fine order for stock feeding.

It is also probably the best and most powerful HAY AND STRAW CUTTER that has been invented. The plan of construction is similar to our famous two-knife Screw Propeller Cylindrical Straw Cutter. The capacity, however, is full 33 per cent. greater, which, with the advantage of the masticating principle, renders it preferable.

All the above will be more fully described with figures, &c., at some future time.

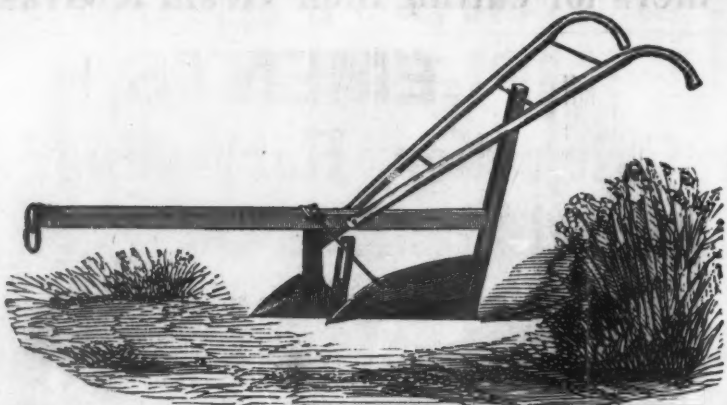
We have other implements under consideration and in "EMBRYO," which will be forthcoming soon.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

mayt **58, 60 & 62 Light street, Baltimore.**

A NEW TOBACCO WEEDER.



THOMAS A. ROBERTSON, begs leave to inform Farmers and Planters, and especially Tobacco Growers, that he has invented a very useful implement for the purposes of weeding Tobacco, which will do more work than six or eight hands and leave the ground in better order for the growth of the Plant—it is so constructed that the cutting edge may be regulated to suit the elevation of the hill and carries the loose dirt and grass into the furrows, and leaves the ground level and can go near enough to the plant to remove the grass; differs from anything yet introduced for the above purposes

This Implement is manufactured by

COTTINGHAM & HARDING,
No. 150 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE,

Where may be had all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and of the Inventor,

THOS. A. ROBERTSON,
FRIENDSHIP, ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD.

mar 1-4t

GIBBS' PATENT FIRST PREMIUM $15.00 SEWING MACHINE.

This great triumph of the nineteenth century is attracting much attention at the present time and astonishes every person who witnesses its operation; yet, so simple is its construction, so accurate and reliable is its execution, that even a child can manage it with success. Its mechanism is so simple, that it can be taken apart and put together in perfect running order within three minutes. To give the reader an idea of the simplicity and ease with which it can be managed, we would say, that one hour's instruction only is required to enable the learner to become perfectly familiar with its operation. For those who are unable or who may be prevented from taking instructions, printed directions will accompany each machine, by a reference to which, no difficulty will be experienced in acquiring the knowledge requisite to enable the purchaser to operate upon it. As to its liability to get out of order:—we agree to keep it in good running order the first year without expense to the purchaser, and, after that, at a charge of but fifty cents per year. Three needles of different sizes, adapted for sewing all kinds of material, from fine muslin to the coarsest and heaviest woollens, are furnished with each machine, and are equivalent to a dozen of those of any other machine: wearing out before they break, unless occasioned by the carelessness or neglect of the operator. This machine will sew, with ease, from ten to twelve hundred stitches per minute, and that, too, with greater accuracy than any other sewing machine has ever been known to perform. No part of the machine is required to be removed to clean or oil it. For Families, Tailors, Cap, Dress and Vest Makers, Quilting and Plantation sewing, it cannot be excelled by any high-priced machine. While we are sensible of the opposition of the manufacturers and operators of high-priced machines, and of their untiring efforts to place our cheap Sewing Machine as unfavorably before the public as they can, in order, if possible, to crush us, we cannot but be convinced that "the more they talk, the more they advertise our little Sewing Machine." We desire every purchaser to understand, that we warrant the sewing of our machine to be as durable and to give satisfaction equal to any of the high-priced machines. The peculiarity of this machine over all others, is, that it makes no difference which way the machine is turned, either backward or forward, it is all the same. The machine keeps on sewing, rendering it not liable to be broken by children or put out of order by turning it in a contrary direction.

Address,

L. D. CHASE, Agent,
No. 99 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

mar1-1y

RAY'S AMERICAN REAPER AND MOWER.

A Machine which can be used by Farmers for cutting their Grain & Grass.

Agents at Alexandria, Va., ADDISON, WALLACE & Co.

☞ Without one Co$_2$ Wheel, and but one Journal Box in the whole Machinery—almost as simple and durable as the Plow, and not liable to break or get out of order.

JOHN S. TOUGH, General Agent, 151 Pratt street, opposite the Maltby House, BALTIMORE, MD.

☞Price of Machines, from $115 to $130.

Reapers have flooded the country for several years, and have only served to demonstrate the *great want* of a Machine to suit the *Farmer* and the *Field;* that want is now supplied by Ray's Reaper and Mower, in which the complication of Cog Wheels, Pullies, Shafting, Journals and Boxes, with Pinions and Cranks, are entirely done away, and in their place is a simple, durable, effective Reaper, which any *Farmer* can understand and control—being remarkably easy of draft—two horses cutting ordinary grain with ease—and it is adapted to all kinds of grain and grass. It has proved itself to be *all that is here claimed for it.*

Such is the simplicity and durability of this Machine, that a Farmer has never been known to look at it without, at once, deciding in its favor. Its simple, modest and durable appearance never fails to make its impression.

Farmers will please bear in mind also that in this Machine they have a *perfect Reaper* as well as a *perfect Mower*, and that the alteration from a Reaper to a Mower is so easily accomplished as to require but three minutes time of two men, and consists simply in the removal of 4 bolts, in doing which it is almost impossible for any person of ordinary capacity to go wrong after being once shown, or by examining the card of instruction which accompanies each machine.

Another important feature in this machine, is the perfect manner and entire ease with which the Forker accomplishes his work. His seat being on a spring, and occupying the centre of a circle in which the fork moves, he has the Cut Grain at all times entirely under his control; his body is never in a cramped or unnatural position during the removal of the grain from the platform to the ground, which is done in the following manner: He places the fork between the fallen grain and the outside Guard-board, then pressing it across the Platform against the inside Guard-board he forms the Sheaf, [*See Cut*] which is then passed off to the ground in the rear of the Driving-wheel, leaving ample room for the machine in its next swarth. All we ask of farmers is an examination of this machine before purchasing, feeling assured that their interest is as well as our own will be served thereby. There is a substantial Reel accompanies each machine for reaping; it is not shown in the cut—to avoid obstructing a view of the more important parts of the machine.

During the past fall and winter, this machine has been the subject of strict scientific mechanical investigation, as to the proper distribution of material to meet the natural strain on every part. This, with the experience of two years in actual use, enables us to confidently present to the farmer, a *truly valuable Reaper and Mower.* All the castings this year are made from entire *new* Patterns by the best workmen Baltimore could produce, and the material now used is selected with the utmost care without regard to cost, so that in presenting this Machine to the public we fear not comparison with any combined Reaper and Mower in the world. We respectfully refer to the accompanying certificates of gentlemen who have used the Machines last year.

Persons desirous to secure an interest in this truly valuable invention in any of the States or Territories will be furnished with a Machine at a moderate price to enable them to test its real merits.

All communications addressed to "RAY'S AMERICAN REAPER CO.," Baltimore, Md., will meet prompt attention.

CERTIFICATES.

The "*Scientific American*" of September 19th, 1857, after giving a description of the Machine, says: We consider this, in every important respect, one of the best Reaping and Mowing Machines yet introduced."

HARFORD FURNACE, HARFORD CO., MD. Dec. 9th, 1857.

Mr. B. F. RAY,—

Dear Sir: I used one of your Reapers and Mowers last summer with great success, and consider it a most excellent Machine. We cut grain which was too much down to be cut well even with a scythe. Alexander Morris, Esq., an eye-witness, remarked that he thought it would have been impossible. I cut about 17 acres of Grass or Grain, per day, and cut about 100 acres of Grass and 190 acres of Grain with four mules. I find no difficulty on smooth, rough, or hill-side.

Yours truly, WM. PANNELL.

NEAR ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, A. A. Co. MD. Sept. 10, 1857.

MR. B. F. RAY—*Dear Sir:*—I have used one of your Reapers and Mowers the past season, and am happy to inform you that it came fully up to my expectations. In my wheat crop I first used it on a very rough piece of ground, in order to test its strength, but here as well as on smooth soils, it performed to my entire satisfaction. It also worked well during my timothy and oat harvest.

I am at the present time engaged in cutting clover for the purpose of sowing the seed, for which purpose farmers must only see it at work to induce them to avail themselves of its utility

During wheat, oat and hay harvest, many of my neighbors came to see it work, and all, without exception were pleased as well as delighted at the manner in which it performed its work. Wishing you success, as all who aid the farmer in reducing the amount of manual labor on his farm deserves. I remain,

Yours very respectfully, GEORGE T. WARFIELD.

HOWARD COUNTY, MD., Aug. 22d, 1857.

The undersigned having used one of Mr. B. F. Ray's Reaping and Mowing Machines, take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a first rate Machine, doing its work in a first rate manner, without force or hurry to the horses, in a heavy down and tangled wheat. Wet or dry, it only needs a fair trial to please any man. IGNATIUS WATERS.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 26th, 1857.

MR. B. F. RAY:—

Dear Sir:—It affords me no ordinary pleasure to state, that after having given your Reaper a fair and impartial trial, I have the gratification to inform you, that its performance far surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and have no hesitation in commending it to the Farmers as the most useful and economical machine I have ever seen for this purpose.

The trial I gave your Reaper was under the most disadvantageous circumstances, as the land was unprepared, hilly and stony, yet it did its work to my entire satisfaction. It cuts, without regard to the speed of the horses, as the work is done by moving slow as well as fast. It also cuts when the grain and straw is damp, as if dry; as I cut with it during several hours of rain without any perceptible difference in its operations. These alone, I conceive, possess additional value in your machine.

It only requires an impartial trial by those who are in want of a Reaper, and I feel assured from my experience in the work performed under my own observation, that no machine can surpass it, and I do recommend it to the Farmers as a Machine that will give entire satisfaction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CHAS. R. WATERS.

BALTIMORE, August, 1857.

Mr. B. F. Ray—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to state that I saw your Reaper in operation on the farm of my son, Chas. R. Waters, in Carroll County, and concur fully in the statement he has given in regard to its value and usefulness, and I also recommend it to the Farmers as a valuable machine.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. S. R. WATERS.

FOX FARM, BALTIMORE COUNTY, [5 MILES ON THE B. & O. R. R.]

This is to certify that I hired one of Mr. B. F. Ray's Reaping and Mowing Machines this year, and it gave me entire satisfaction; so much so, that since I finished my harvest, I am so well pleased with it that I purchased the Machine of him, and I am of the opinion that with Mr. Ray's recent improvements it will excel all other Machines now in use.

Sept. 3rd, 1857. E. SMARDEN.

LONG GREEN, BALT. CO., MD., Sept. 15th, 1857.

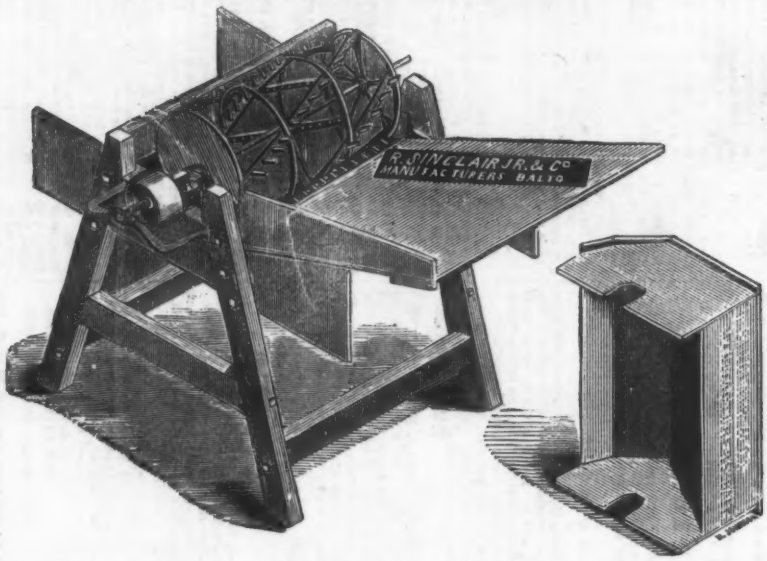
MR. B. F. RAY:—I take pleasure in replying to your questions in regard to the working of the Reaping and Mowing Machine purchased of you. Having had trouble with other kinds of Reapers before testing yours, I was the more anxious as to its action; but after having gone through with my entire crops, I am gratified to be able to state that in all particulars it has given entire satisfaction. In clover, timothy and wheat it performed its work with ease and without choking, and done it clean and handsome. I consider it in all points superior to any reaper and mower I have ever seen or used. JACOB MASK.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in recommending Ray's Improved Reaper and Mower, having cut my crops the past season with one of these Machines on my Locust Grove Farm, Stemmer's Run, Baltimore County. My oat crop was very heavy; so much so, that I did not think it could be cut but by hand, yet this Machine cut it without choking or injuring it in any way. It also cut my crops of grass and wheat, passing over deep water furrows with entire success.

ap.1. ROBERT HOWARD.

[Other certificates omitted by the printer for want of room.]

SINCLAIR'S SPIRAL WROUGHT IRON
ELASTIC CYLINDER THRASHING MACHINE



The latest improvement, and the most valuable made on our Thrashing Machine Cylinders, is Sinclair's plan of attaching Spiral bars, (see fig.) instead of the ordinary horizontal arrangement.

The spiral arrangement of the bars causes an obvious reduction of draught, the Cylinder receives the wheat faster, consequently thrashes with greater rapidity; the spikes passing those in the concave alternately, produce less noise or surge, so objectionable to the parallel Cylinder, and the uniform and regular motion of the Cylinder, causes less wear on the boxes and axles, and less risk of derangement. We have also attached our improved open concave, which causes a more rapid discharge of wheat—unbroken. All our Cylinders are made on the *open* principle, instead of the *plain surface*, which *causes an agitation* of the *air* when running, and blows the dust out with the chaff, instead of producing an atmosphere at the *mouth* of the machine so annoying and *injurious* to the health of the feeder.

Width of Cylinder,	16	20	25	30 Inch.
Price,	$45	$50	$60	$70

Price with Straw Carrier attachment 60, 65, 78 and $90. Parallel Barred Cylinders are sold at $5, less as per size. Driving Belts 40 a 60 feet long 4 inches wide; price 12 a $18. Also for sale

WIMPLE'S CELEBRATED THRASHER AND CLEANER.

Capacity 300 a 400 bushels of wheat thrashed, cleaned and bagged per day—price $150.

may1 **R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, Md.**

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALL persons who want a Sewing Machine of unrivalled utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily

EARN $1000 A YEAR,

can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SNIGER & CO.

105 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

Where the public are requested to call and see them in operation, on all kinds of material, from the finest cambric or cloth, to the coarsest calfskin or patent leather.

☞ Old machines taken in exchange for our new and improved ones—and copies of our *Gazette* sent gratis to all persons wishing information in relation to them.

septl-1y W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

MARYLAND SAW MANUFACTORY.



HENRY C. BROWN & CO., Manufacturers of every description of CAST STEEL SAWS, UHLER'S ALLEY, one door from Charles street, between Lombard and Pratt, Baltimore, Md., keep constantly on hand an assortment of SAWS, of every description; naming, in part: Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut and Circular Saws, from 1 to 56 inches; larger ones made to order; also, Mandrills, Boxes, &c. Awarded a Gold Medal in 1856 at the Maryland Institute for Saws.

dec.1-1yr.

BONE DUST AND POUDRETTE,

WARRANTED free from any mixture, having the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state. Fine or Stamped, by the bushel or ton.

POUDRETTE—a superior article and the cheapest Manure in the market—well adapted for Corn or any crop in the drill or hill.

References:—John W. Randolph and M. B. Worthington, Baltimore; Thomas S. Mezeek and John Ridout, Annapolis; R. G. Browstor and J. Moull, New Jersey. The above named practical Farmers will testify to its merits.

FACTORY, WILK STREET AND HARRIS' CREEK, CANTON.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. dec.1 THOMAS BAYNES.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.
ADDISON, WALLACE & CO.

Dealers in all approved

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & FIELD SEEDS of every description; also, BONE DUST, MEXICAN and MANIPULATED GUANOS, SUPER-PHOSPHATES and other MANURES, to which we invite the attention of Farmers and others visiting Alexandria.

E. B. ADDISON, JR.
H. SIDNEY WALLACE,
jan1-6m. JOHN ADDISON.

JOHN T. WATKINS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE.

No. 47 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

☞ Has always on hand *SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDS, BEDDING*, and in fact every article relating to House Keeping for sale low for cash. septl-1y

BUILDERS' DEPOT.

69 SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, FRAMES, HOT-BED SASH, &c. of Baltimore manufacture. Also DRESSED FLOORING and other LUMBER, Lime, Bricks, Hair, Hardware, Glass, Oil, Paints, and every description of BUILDING MATERIALS, at the lowest market rates. Address, R. JOHNSON, **69**

feb1-1y 69 Pratt-st., near Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

CHARLES BLAKE. JOSEPH BEVAN.

CHARLES BLAKE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES & JEWELRY,

217 Baltimore st., near Charles st.,

BALTIMORE. oct-1y

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

WAREROOMS, 181 BALTIMORE STREET, AND 84 WEST FAYETTE STREET,

Immediately in the rear of the splendid Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. McElderney, on the corner of Charles and Fayette streets.



THE attention of those desiring a very superior PIANO, is called to the celebrated Pianos of NUNNS & CLARK,

AND

CHICKERING & SONS.

They contain all the improvements of any real value, and their instruments have been thoroughly tested for the past 35 years, and are unquestionably the best Pianos made. They possess remarkable sweetness of tone, action beautifully even, and light of touch, rapidly responsive, and capable of immense power.

Also, a complete assortment of Rosenkranz's Pianos, with all the late improvements, at very low prices. Address

oct 1 F. D. BENTEEN, Baltimore.

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.



HENRY HARTGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, *No.* 191 *Franklin street, near Eutaw*, where may be found Pianos which for elegance of finish, and sweetness of tone, and agreeable touch are second to none in the country. jy1-1yr



FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS,

WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAMES,

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

novl-1y

AGENCY

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.

Such as CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, &c. Pure ground BONE DUST, and SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME of reliable quality.

Apply at No. 75 Dock street, or at the third door East of 15th street, in South street.

AARON CLEMENT, *Agent.*

N. B.—A superior article of COAL for sale, on the most reasonable terms. Apply as above. apl-tf

FARM IN MONTGOMERY Co., Md.

FOR SALE, a Farm of 177¼ acres, it lays well, in a good neighborhood, about 20 miles from Washington city on the road to Frederick—it is susceptible of improvement, healthy, well watered; 12 to 20 acres of woodland, and about 80 acres prime pine land which would bring excellent tobacco—there is a fine meadow, with a stream of water running through it—a fine spring below a new house just put up, with 3 rooms, a kitchen is now being erected; the garden has a good exposure, as has also the whole farm, a person with some little means ahead, might soon make it a valuable estate. Price only $2500 cash; or $1500 cash and $1500 on 1 and 2 years, with interest. If sold within 60 days, the purchaser, the horses, cattle and hogs will be included in the sale at the above price. Apply at this office. may1

NOTICE.

THE Roslin Tile Works are now prepared to furnish to farmers and others, Tile for under and surface draining, at the following prices:—

2	inch	Pipe Tile at	$15 per thousand.
3	"	"	20 "
4	"	"	25 "
2	"	Horse-shoe Tile,	12 "
3	"	"	15 "
4	"	"	20 "

☞ All orders sent to the works, or to GEO. V. SCOTT & Co., Agents, Petersburg, Va., will receive prompt attention. Samples of each kind may be seen at the office of E. WHITMAN & Co., Baltimore.

jy1-1y WM. Y. KEESTER.

FIRST PREMIUM
THRESHING MACHINE.

LINTON'S
Iron Geared Threshing Machine.

THE superiority of this Machine was fully tested and proven at the late Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, when it entered into competition with 15 different kinds of Horse Powers and Threshers, and to which after a careful examination by the Judges, the First Premium was awarded. This Machine is driven by iron rods in place of a band—no time is lost in stopping to fix bands, and it is warranted to cut-thresh any other machine—in short, it is the very best in the market. It will thresh at a fair trial from 75 to 100 bushels per hour.

This Machine is known as *Linton's Iron Geared Machine (Pelton's Pattern)*—is made of the best material—warranted to give satisfaction, and is well known in the lower parts of Maryland and Virginia, to be just such an article as we recommend.

Price—No. 1—4 horse power and Thresher and Separator, with plated bars, finished in best style—delivered on board of vessels in Baltimore, $150.

No. 2—6 horse Power and Thresher, all complete for threshing, $165.

No. 3—8 Horse Power and Thresher, all complete, with Straw Carrier, $200.

Last season we were unable to fill all our orders—all therefore, who desire this Machine will *order early*, or they may be disappointed.

☞Also—*Montgomery & Bros. celebrated Double Screen Rockaway Fan*, furnished to order.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Office & Warehouse,

apl-6t No. 151 N. HIGH STREET, *Baltimore.*

A VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public auction on the 10th day of June, on the premises, that very valuable real estate known as the "Frazier" farm, containing 782 acres (150 acres of it being tide marsh, overflowed only in high spring tides.) This farm is beautifully situated on the Choptank River, in Caroline county, Maryland, some 15 miles above Cambridge, 20 miles below Denton, the county seat—4 miles from Preston, a thriving village, and only eight hours run from Baltimore by the Steamer Kent, which passes the farm twice a week, landing persons within 300 yards of the house.

Terms of sale, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years—the deferred payments bearing interest and secured by a deed of trust. The surface soil is light with clayey subsoil, very easily improved and retentive of manures—some 10,000 bushels of ashes and lime have been put on the place within three years, and 5000 bushels of lime this spring. *Clover* and *Plaister* act like magic almost on the land, and a portion is now well set in clover.

The improvements are a large two story brick dwelling, 34 by 38 feet, built in the most substantial manner, a new double log house for laborers and a new stable 26 by 36; the other buildings are out of repair.

The health of the place is said to be equal to any on the "Bay Shore," by one of the oldest retired Physicians on the Eastern Shore.

It is offered for sale because the owner is engaged in business in another state too closely to give the farm proper attention. From 5 to 10,000 cords of wood can be cut and sold at remunerative prices and still leave enough for the use of the farm.

Mr. Job D. A. Robinson, living on the place will take pleasure in showing it to any one wishing to make an examination previous to the day of sale.

Persons from a distance wishing to visit the place can do so by the steamer Kent, which leaves Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday moring, from Light street wharf, landing persons at the farm, or by the Delaware Railroad to Canterberry and then by a regular stage line to Denton, where a conveyance can be had to the farm.

Address WM. H. SMITH,

apl-3t *Box 115, Richmond, Va.*

MORRIS' NURSERIES,
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

J. L. DARLINGTON & CO., PROPRIETORS.



HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and customers in the South, that they have now on their grounds for the Spring Sales a very large and complete stock of well grown and thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees. The stock has all been grown on new lands, and is particularly fine. It embraces in part

STANDARD AND DWARF APPLE TREES, Do. Do. PEAR TREES, Do. Do. CHERRY TREES, PLUM, APRICOT, NECTARINE, &c.

15,000 *PEACH TREES, one year from bud; these are exceedingly fine and thrifty.*

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, RHUBARB AND RASPBERRIES, best sorts.

150,000 *GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, best and most productive.*

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES, GRAPE VINES, &c., &c, A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF STRAWBERRIES, INCLUDING 10,000 *WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING, which is one of the most productive and best market varieties grown.*

The ornamental department is as extensive as any establishment in the country. Many of the trees are large and on grounds that must be cleared, and will be sold a bargain.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF ROSES, BEDDING OUT PLANTS, VINES AND CREEPERS, SHRUBBERY, &c., A LARGE LOT OF OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGING, AND AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, FOR HEDGING AND SCREENS.

Packing done in a superior manner, and all packages delivered in Philadelphia and shipped by any route desired—reference required. Catalogues on application.

apl-tf J. L. DARLINGTON & Co.



A VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 290 ACRES—In the midst of the best society, 10 miles from Baltimore City, with access to and from it eight times daily, per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is unsurpassed for health; soil red and chocolate; 50 acres in timber, (chesnut and oak;) divided and fenced for stock; large meadows, all ditched at heavy expense; fences all new; land laid off into 25 acre fields; water and gates to all; a lane runs from the Barn through the whole farm; valuable apple and peach orchards.

Mansion House, 40 feet square, 4 rooms on a floor, handsome marble mantels, &c.; large Stone Barn, with straw, power houses, and everything attached to it necessary for a first class farm; Wagon House, with sheds; Tool, Smoke, Spring and Ice Houses; extensive Poultry Houses, cement floors, with yards attached; three small Cottages, for tenants or hands; one larger, with barn, spring house, &c., which enables the place to divide into two farms, if desired, capable of raising all grains, or suitable for dairy or grazing; droves of cattle can be had daily to pasture. The grounds are handsomely laid off about the dwelling with elegant garden and every variety of fruits. I have spent much money, intending this as a permanent residence. Not being a farmer, and my time required otherwise, it will be sold far below a real value, at $67. Approved stocks will be taken for half the amount.

Address R. H. EVANS, Box 834, Baltimore, Maryland.

apl

HARDWARE.

THE undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of Farmers and others, to his stock of HARDWARE, such as Locks, Hinges, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes, Guns, Saws, Cutlery, Nails, Axes, &c., all of which he is prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms, and would call the attention of those particularly, who contemplate building, before purchasing elsewhere.

E. M. BOSLEY,

No. 4 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

apl-3t 4 Doors South of Pratt Street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM H. EMORY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

apl-1y *No. 14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.*

WHITMAN & CO'S
IRON CYLINDER THRASHER.



This Thrasher is now so well known in all parts of the Country, that it is not necessary to say more than that they will be sold this season at the established prices, viz:—

20 inch,	-	-	-	$50.00
24 inch,	-	-	-	60.00
Straw Carrier attached to either size,	-	-	-	15.00 extra.

While we do not think there is any advantage in setting the Teeth in Spiral form on the Cylinder, yet as there are persons who have an idea that it is a better way to set the teeth in the Cylinder, we will have ours set both ways so that all will be suited.

E. WHITMAN & CO.
apl No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
WTCH AND JEWERY STOR,
Corner of Calvert and Water sts, Baltimore,

Offers for sale superior *Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Keys, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pencil Cases, Gold Pens and Spectacles, Silver Ware, &c.—Swiss & Army Razors and Strops.* ☞Highest Prices given for Old Silver and Spanish Coin. apl-1yr

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

GROUND BONES, GROUND BONES.

GROUND BONE free from any adulteration, being manufactured from the best fresh bone, collected directly from the different slaughter houses in the city—for sale at the lowest rates in any quantity to suit, by JOHN BULLOCK & SON, at the FACTORY ON GWINN FALLS, NEAR WASHINGTON ROAD, or ISAAC M. DENSON & BUCK. 100 Light Street Wharf, or to *S. Sands & Worthington, office American Farmer.* mh16t

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, GLAZED SASHES, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

FARMERS can save fifty per cent. in obtaining the above necessary articles for building purposes, by purchasing from

GEORGE O. STEVENS & CO.
ej-1y 47 Pratt street, Baltimore.

GUANO! GUANO!! &c.

FOR SALE—Peruvian, Mexican, California, Colombian and Manipulated Guanos—Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust Ground Plaister, and all kinds of fertilizers at the lowest rates.

We also buy or sell on Commission all kinds of Grain, of which we solicit consignments.

PETER ZELL & SON,
apl-2t* *Nos. 147 & 149 N. Howard St., Balto., Md.*

DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices:—1¼ inch bore $12 per thousand, about one foot bore each; 2¼ inch bore $15; 4 inch bore $35; Gutter Tile $20. They also keep constantly the best Sand Press Brick, $15, and Fine Brick, $25. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers

RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD, Brick Makers,
W. Pratt St., near the Cattle Scales, Balt., Md.

☞Southe n Planter copy six months, and send bill to this office. jan 1

S. SANDS MILLS,
STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS & OTHERS.

GUANO ! GUANO !

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES !

We are now prepared to furnish this, of all Fertilizers extant, the most superior, as has been tested by practical demonstration. It is an acknowledged fact, that almost all other articles of composts now in use, and crowded into our markets, whether they be in the form of Phosphatic, Compounded, or Manipulated Manures, derive their most vital ingredient from PERUVIAN GUANO, and, in all cases, it is to be presumed, that if a mixture is desirable, the farmer alone should be the only competent and proper person to make such mixture ; therefore, we invite all interested to give us a call, as we can furnish to such an unadulterated article.

ROBERT TURNER,

No. 47 South Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.

FIELD SEEDS.

We have also, and keep constantly on hand, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FERTILIZERS, and every variety of FIELD SEEDS, viz :

CLOVER, ORCHARD, TIMOTHY, HERD, MILLET, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, &c. &c.

apl-6t

COE & COMPANY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The above is an article introduced into the Baltimore market, in the Fall of 1857, and was sold in small quantities to some of our most intelligent farmers, and as far as I have been able to learn, has given satisfaction.

The analysis of this article shows it to contain in its constituent parts, all the necessary elements which make it a VERY SUPERIOR FERTILIZER. Any information in regard to its value can be had by applying to C. Bickell, Ph. D. It is said to be, in its composition, such a Super Phosphate as is taking the precedence of all the leading manufactures in England, and has gained in that country, not only GREAT NOTORIETY, but GENERAL FAVOR. We will guarantee it to be superior to any article of the kind in the Baltimore market.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT TURNER,

No. 43 South Frederick Street, Baltimore.

apl-6t

GUANO!

CALIFORNIA GUANO.

From Elide Island, Lat. 28° North Pacific. 1,000 Tons now in store and for sale.

ANALYSES.

LABORATORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11th, 1858.

Report of Analysis of a Sample of Guano from the Coast of California.

Volatile Elements, containing some free Ammonia and other highly azotised elements,	43.3
Water,	18.90
Sand and insoluble Earthy Matter,	04.70
Carbonaceous matter,	03.00
Phosphoric Acid,	11.00
Potash and Soda,	09.60
Lime, Magnesia, and other bases, not estimated separately,	09.50
	100.00

☞ This Guano is characterized by a *very* large proportion of Potash.

Signed, DAVID STEWART, M. D.
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

No. 29 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, Baltimore, Jan. 5th, 1858.

Report of Analysis of a Guano from California—for WM. NORRIS, ESQ., *of Baltimore City.*

An average sample of the above, which was taken by myself from a lot of 5 bags, now at your warehouse, was analyzed, and found to be composed as follows:

Bone Phosphate of Lime,			17.83
containing of Phosphoric Acid,	8.17	11.80	
Bone Phosphate of Magnesia,			6.68
containing of Phosphoric Acid,	3.63		
Alkaline Salts,			7.60
Sand, and a trace of Per-oxide of Iron,			1.30
Organic matter,			34.68
" " capable of producing ammonia,	10.30.		
Water			31.91
			100.

CHAS. BICKELL, PH. D.

I have analysed two samples of Guano for Mr. Geo. G. Hobson. They yielded as follows:

No. 1.—Phosphate of Lime,		34.16
Urate of Ammonia, Phosphate, Muriate, Sulphate,		42.20
Chloride of Sodium, Sulphate of Soda, &c.		3.91
Undecomposed Organic Matter,		2.62
Silica and Alumina,		3.11
Water, (including loss,)		14.00
		100.00
No. 2.—Phosphate of Lime,		32.55
Urate of Ammonia, Phosphate, Muriate, Sulphate,		49.84
Chloride of Sodium, Sulphate of Soda, &c.		4.33
Undecomposed Organic Matter,		2.18
Silica or Alumina,		2.94
Water, with loss,		8.16
		100.00

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New York, September 29, 1857.

Analysis of average sample of Guano, from ship Comet, received January 2d, 1858—as received it contained 19 per cent. of Water—when air dried it contained

Moisture,	4.50
Volatile Organic Matter, viz: Urates, Humates and Ammoniacal Salts,	53.75
Phosphates of Lime and Magnesia,	29.50
Alkaline Salts and Soluble Phosphates,	8.25
Silica or Sand,	4.00
	100.00

Proportion Soluble in Water, 51. per cent.
Proportion of Ammonia existing as free and latent, 14.15 per cent.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical Chemist.
Laboratory Diary, vol. 8, folio 27.

Analysis of two samples of Guano, for Mr. Geo. Hobson, by Dr. ISAIAH DECK, received September 29th, completed October 9th, 1857.

	Sample No. 1,	No. 2.
Volatile Organic Matters, consisting of Urates, Humates and Salts, and compounds of Ammonia,	56.00	59.00
Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia,	30.00	28.50
Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum,	2.00	2.50
Soda and Potash Salts,	4.50	4.00
Silica or Sand,	3.50	2.00
Combined Moisture,	4.00	4.00
	100.00	100.00

Yield of Potential and actual Ammonia:
No. 1, 15.50 per cent.—No. 2, 14.25 per cent.

40 *Bolton Street, Baltimore, January 6th, 1858.*

Wm. Norris, Esq.—Dear Sir:

The sample of California Guano which I took from five bags in your store, gave me, upon analysis, the following results:

Water, Organic Matter & Ammoniacal Salts,	66.67	
Containing of *Ammonia*,		10.17
Lime,	6.11	
Phosphoric Acid,	11.91	
Equivalent to *Bone Phosphate of Lime*,		24.82
Sand and Gravel,	3.68	
Other Matters not estimated,	11.63	
	100.00	

This analysis shows the Guano in question to be of the same character as Peruvian Guano, and very little inferior to that article. The action of the two guanos upon the soil will be the same. Respectfully, yours, &c.
A. SNOWDEN PIGGOTT.

For its Ammonia this Guano, as will be seen from the above analysis, is little inferior to the Peruvian, while for its many other fertilizing qualities, especially its Potash, Soda and Phosphoric Acid, it is believed by agricultural chemists to be superior.

Its cost to the consumer will be little more than half that now paid for the Peruvian, while it is thought that the actual results from its use, will not be surpassed by any Guano whatever.

In texture it resembles coarse snuff, and being entirely free from lumps and sufficiently moist, is ready for immediate use, without the slightest preparation.

It is expected that about 10,000 tons tons will arrive monthly, and it will be offered to wholesale dealers by the cargo in bulk, upon very favorable terms.

feb.1-

WM. NORRIS, 19 German-st., Baltimore.

THE LITTLE BRICK MAKER.

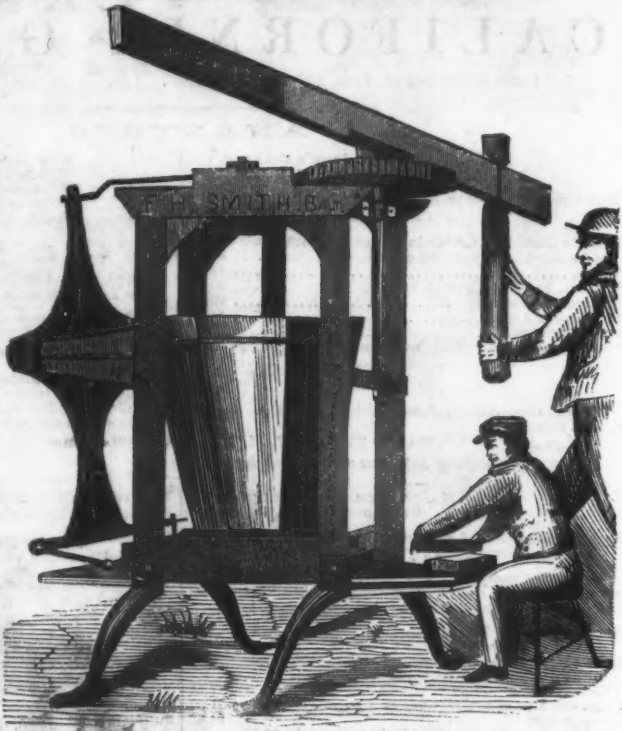
The NEW MACHINE is now reduced in size, so as to be driven by one man. It takes the rough clay, previously one night in soak; tempers and moulds 420 bricks per hour, attended by two men and four boys. The brick is beautiful. Thus every farmer can be his own brick maker, as it requires only common laborers.

Price, $70.

The larger machines worked by a horse, making 7000 per day, $150; 10,000, $200—by steam 16,000, $250—25,000, $400.

For further particulars in a pamphlet, giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, address,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
SUN BUILDING,
oct 1-tf *Baltimore.*



PAGE'S IMPROVED

PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds,—HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.
ju 1-1 yr

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HAY PRESS.

We call attention to this *PRESS*, which *combines greater power and durability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money* than any other Machine for baling Hay or Cotton, ever offered to the public.

Also, FAIRBANK'S HAY AND CATTLE SCALES.
For Sale by J. A. WESTON & CO.
sep1-1y Sole Agents, 41 S. Charles-st., Baltimore

WM. C. HOPKINS,

(Late HARDING & HOPKINS,)

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 3 Bowly's Wharf, 2 doors below Pratt st.)
BALTIMORE.

All kinds of TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS, constantly on hand. ap1-1y

SUGAR MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have invented a strong and substantial SUGAR MILL, *to grind Chinese Sugar Cane*, that can be depended upon, and driven by one or two horses. It presses out *all* of the juice at one operation. Price $160. *GEORGE PAGE & CO., Baltimore.*
dec1-tf

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS TO know that they can purchase at No. 67 Pratt Street, 3d door from Bowly's Wharf, Sash, Glazed and Unglazed, Doors and Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than at any other house in the city of Baltimore. Call and see for yourself. Farmers will find that they can save from 10 to 15 per cent. by purchasing of me.
PHILIP T. DAWSON,
oct1-1y* *Agent for the Trenton Steam Works.*

MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would remind the Farmers and Dealers in FARMING IMPLEMENTS, that they are still in the Market with a large assortment of PLOUGHS, in their almost endless variety—best of Timber and Workmanship. CULTIVATORS for TOBACCO & CORN; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS of different Patterns; CORN SHELLERS, in their variety; WHEAT FANS of the most approved kinds; WHEAT CRADLES; DEWEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

AGENTS FOR MANNY'S, RAY'S, AND McCORMICK'S

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

We have added to our large variety since last year some useful and important Implements, namely:

A PATENT TOBACCO WEEDER,

Patented by Thomas A. Robertson, of A. A. Co., Md.—which will do the work of six or eight hands in the culture of Corn and Tobacco. To this we call the attention of the Farming Community.

A NEW SOD PLOW,

which is worthy the attention of all Farmers—it is highly recommended for PULVERIZING THE SOD; it is differently constructed from any other Plough in use—instead of a plain surface Mould-board, there are Cutters extending from it to cut the Sod—these can be removed or replaced—when worn out can be had new at a small cost.

HORSE POWERS & THRESHERS of various Patterns can be found in our variety, among them the **FITZ IMPROVED HORSE POWER & THRESHER. PELTON'S INTERNAL GEARED POWER & THRESHER,** which supercedes the necessity of the Leather Band.

PLOUGHS and MACHINE CASTINGS by large or small quantities; FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, TRACE CHAINS, &c., &c. CORN MILLS, CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED—FRESH AND GENUINE—to all of which we invite the special attention of Farmers and Dealers generally, to call and examine our Stock. We are always on hand with our usual promptness, and ready to accommodate.

COTTINGHAM & HARDING,

ap-1-1y *At the Old Stand—No. 150 Pratt-st. Wharf, Baltimore, Md.*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
AND MECHANIC TOOLS.

SAMUEL GLENN & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 52 Light-st., bet. Balderston & Pratt-st.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Orders by mail filled with promptness. Has constantly on hand, a large and complete assortment, which will be sold at the lowest rates, viz:

LOCKS,	HOES,	PLANES,	SCALES,
HINGES,	SAWS,	SCISSORS,	HATCHETS,
SCREWS,	CASTINGS,	RAZORS,	VICES,
AXES,	LATCHES,	SPOONS,	ANVILS,
GUNS,	CUTLERY,	RAKES,	TROWELS,
TRACES,	TACKS,	CURRY-COMBS,	WRENCHES,
NAILS,	SHOVELS,	COFFEE MILLS,	HAMMERS,
RULES,	POWDER FLASKS,	GUN CAPS,	SPADES.

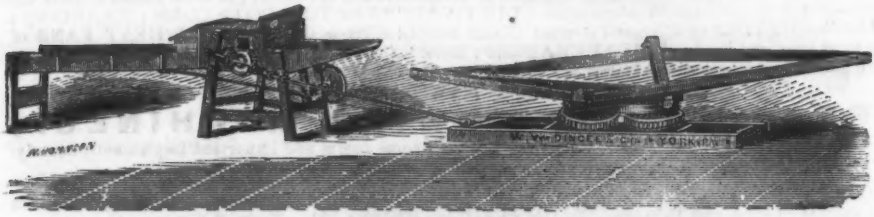
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W. W. DINGEE & Co., York, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PELTON'S PATENT TRIPLE-GEAR

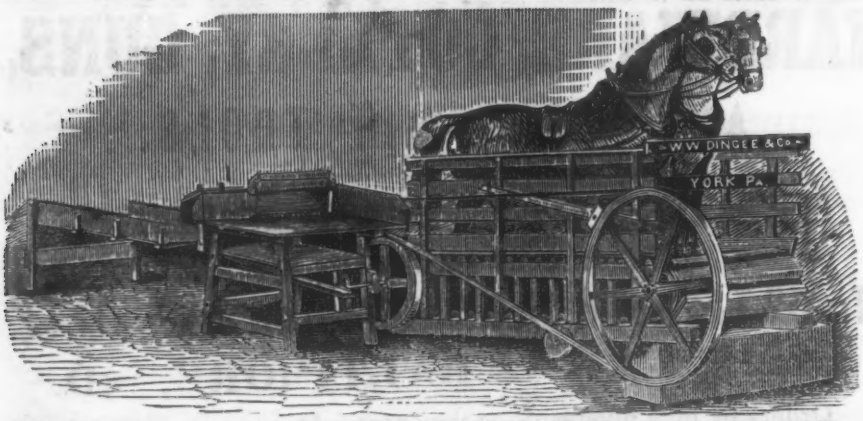
Horse Power & Improved Geared Thresher.



To this Power was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the last Maryland State Fair; it will stand three times the pressure, and wear three times as long, as any other in use. The largest size may be used with four horses, and is warranted to stand the draught of eight. The second size may be used with three or four horses. The Thresher has no equal for completeness and durability; the cylinder is made of wrought bars, with wooden ones on the inner side; the teeth passing through both are secured by a nut, and are much less liable to break out when going, thro' the iron only; all the journals of the thresher have self-oiling boxes; the shaker separates the grain from the straw, and thereby saves the labor of one hand; the geared thresher will do one-fourth more work with the same team, than can be done with a strap machine. We make a strap machine when ordered.

We have prepared a circular, giving prices, terms, capacity of machines and guarantee, which will be sent on application to **W. W. DINGEE & Co., York, Pa.**

IMPROVED RAILWAY POWER AND THRESHER.



We also continue to manufacture our IMPROVED RAILWAY POWER AND THRESHER, as shown in the above cut. Price of the two-horse machine, fully warranted, including power, 29 inch thresher, shaker, 30 feet of 3½ inch india-rubber belting, fixtures for hulling clover seed, wrench and oil-can, $140 at York; freight to Baltimore, $5. Price of one-horse power and machine, complete, $120 at York. Write for a circular, giving terms, and numerous letters from farmers in Md. and Va.

We also offer for sale the following machines, all of which are manufactured in York, and fully warranted: 5 sizes of HAY PRESSES, varying in price from $75 to $100. ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER, price $190; with mowing bars, $210. HUNT'S PATENT GRAIN DRILL, with Grass Seed Sower, price $75; with guano attachment, $100. Two and three-roller SUGAR MILLS, for crushing Chinese and other sugar canes; price, from $45 to $60. Please address,

ap1-3t **W. W. DINGEE & CO. York, Pa.**

TO THE FARMERS OF VIRGINIA, DELAWARE & MARYLAND.

McCORMICK'S

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

The undersigned, for several years General Eastern Agent for C. H. McCormick, has established an office for the sale of this celebrated machine, at 145 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, opposite the Maltby House.

The subscriber offers this machine to the public, for the harvest of 1858, as the most *reliable, simple* and *durable* machine in the market, and guarantees the machine to perform as represented, and to give satisfaction.

This machine delivers the grain at the side, out of the way of the horses on next round; and will cut any height, from one to thirteen inches.

In all cases of general competition, this machine has come off triumphant—at the World's Fair, London, at the Paris Exhibition, and at Syracuse, N. Y., last fall—at all of which places, it secured the highest honors.

There are two sizes of this machine, the four-horse machine, for large plantations, and the two-horse, for small farms, &c.

Price of machines at Baltimore, Richmond and Philadelphia, as follows:

Four-horse, $155—$55 Cash, and balance at 4 mos. with interest—or Cash, $150.

Two-horse, $140—$40 Cash, balance as above—or $135 Cash.

Those wanting Machines, are particularly requested to call and see the machine at the warehouse, and judge for themselves.

Responsible persons wanted, to act as agents. Castings, &c. for all parts, on hand.

Address, or apply to

R. T. ELKINTON,

ap1-3t **145 W. Pratt-st., Balt. or 143 Market-st., Phila.**

FARMERS AND PLANTERS!

STUDY YOUR INTEREST.

LABORATORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
Annapolis, September, 1857.

Animal Compost, or Cereal Fertilizer.

ANALYSIS.

Volatile Elements, containing Ammonia and azotised compounds,	45.70
Salts of Soda,	02.29
Phosphate of Magnesia and Lime,	06.27
Volatile Compounds, carbonaceous,	22.87
Water,	15.70
Insoluble portion,	05.93
Error, or elements not estimated,	01.24
	100.

REMARKS.—The above must prove a very valuable fertilizer.

I have frequently recommended this compound as the best and cheapest manure for the light soils in certain districts of Maryland, that are deficient in organic material.

The manufacture of such substitute for expensive foreign manure, should be encouraged, especially when offered at less than one-fourth the price.

DAVID STEWART,
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

The above valuable ANIMAL COMPOST, OR CEREAL FERTILIZER, can be had of the Manufacturers,

KIMBERLY BROTHERS,

Corner Pratt and Patterson streets, Baltimore.

☞ **Price $15 per Ton.** oct1-1y

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Great Thermal Watering Place of the American Continent.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CHRONIC DISEASES!

The hotel at this place will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June next. In the number of its Mineral Springs, the variety of their temperatures, and their extraordinary remedial powers in many of the most serious, painful and dangerous CHRONIC diseases that afflict the human race, this watering place offers to INVALIDS suffering from the maladies in which THERMAL WATERS are indicated, advantages and facilities for the recovery of health which can be found at no other in the United States.

The supply of mineral water is abundant and the bathing establishment consists of nine baths constantly supplied with *fresh water* from separate springs of various temperatures from 78° to 106° Fahrenheit. In all cases of acute disease, the *hot baths* are contra-indicated, but in the chronic forms of

Gout,
Rheumatism,
Diseases of the Liver, with its complications,
Paralysis, free from inflammatory action,
Neuralgia,
Old injuries to the Muscles and Joints,
Enlarged Glands,
Visceral engorgements and obstructions,
Spinal irritation,
Chronic Diarrhœa, and some
Diseases peculiar to Females,

the remedial properties of the waters of the VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS are unrivalled. Many cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted not only the most skillful medical treatment, but in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured by their use.

Of the vast number now suffering with these maladies, there are comparatively few indeed who would not be either perfectly restored or greatly relieved by these waters. When drank they are antiacid, mildly aperient, and freely diuretic and diaphoretic. Used as a general bath, they equalize an unbalanced circulation; *restore to the different important organs of the system, when torpid, that natural and healthy sensibility without which they cannot perform their respective functions, and the beneficial action of all remedies will be diminished or destroyed.* They act powerfully upon the Liver, Kidneys and Skin; relax contracted tendons; promote glandular secretion; exert a salutary influence over the uterine system, and often relieve, in a short time, excruciating pain caused by disease in some vital organ.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, &c.

The suppression or painful performance of periodical functions peculiar to females, is frequently relieved in a short time by the use of the waters here.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PROSTRATE GLAND.

Many cases of this dreadful and unmanageable disease, which had resisted the most skillful surgical treatment, have been thoroughly cured at the Hot Springs.

DISEASES OF THE SOUTH.

In no class of human maladies have these waters been more eminently successful than in those which prevail in the Southern and Southwestern States.

"In that state of the body termed *cachectic*, the consequence of derangement of the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor, and disinclination to motion of any kind," the baths here often act like a charm. In *chronic diarrhœa* they are powerfully and rapidly curative.

In obstinate TORPOR of the Liver, and in the enlarged condition of the Liver and Spleen which so frequently follows the bilious fevers of the south, it is confidently believed that their alternative and curative properties are unsurpassed by those of any mineral water on the face of the globe.

In many cases where the *secretion of healthy bile* had been almost totally suppressed for years, a course of these waters has fully restored it.

And in other cases where the liver was not only *torpid and engorged but enlarged*, its normal condition has been brought back, the engorgement and enlargement have disappeared, and the sufferers have been restored to perfect health here. The attention of invalids suffering from these diseases, is particularly invited to the cases which will be found below of Mr. F. B. Clark, of Mobile, Ala., Hon. John L. Manning, of S. C., Mr. Tounoir, of La., and Dr. A. A. Campbell, of Va. Also to the letter of Dr. Landon Rives, of Roanoke county, Va.

Pleasure Baths.

Besides the *hot baths*, for invalids, there are two very fine *pleasure baths*, one for Ladies and the other for Gentlemen. That for Ladies is supplied with water from the New Schlangenbad Spring, so called because of its remarkable resemblance, both in temperature and mineral ingredients to the German Spa of that name, which is renowned all over Europe, not only as a most delightful bath, but also for its cosmetic properties. An analysis of the Virginia Spring shows that it contains Sulphuric acid, chlorine, soda, lime and magnesia. The bathing pool is octagon in its shape and 18 feet in diameter. The temperature of the bath is 86° fahrenheit.—The pleasure or large swimming bath for gentlemen is 78° fahrenheit in temperature. It is furnished

with water from the Erwin Springs, thus named in compliment to a distinguished gentleman of the State of Ala., whose remarkable cure of paralysis will be found below. In its chemical composition the water closely resembles the New Schlangenbad. It imparts softness to the skin and makes one of the most delightful and exhilarating baths in the world. These Springs possess valuable properties in dyspepsia, and in some inflammatory affections, used for bathing. *Their remedial and tonic powers*, in cases of nervous debility and irritation and in muscular debility cannot be excelled.

LOCATION, CLIMATE, &c., OF THE SPRINGS.

This place is distant only twenty miles from the Millboro' Depot of the Central Railroad, and except those 20 miles, has an unbroken railroad connection with the principal cities on the Atlantic seaboard. The Springs are situated in one of the narrow valleys with which the mountains abound.—The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, and there is rarely a foggy morning.

The Hotel accommodations are excellent, and good music will be in attendance early in the season.

ROUTE.

From Philadelphia and Baltimore by railroad to the Millboro' depot of the Central road; thence by stage coaches 20 miles over a well graded turnpike to the Springs. Passengers leaving Baltimore, Md. or Richmond, Va., in the morning, can come through to this place to supper the same day.

OPINION OF DR. GEORGE B. WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, *in regard to the curative properties of the Virginia Hot Springs*, in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and HEPATITES.

In his celebrated work on the Practice of Medicine, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, one of the Professors in the University of Pennsylvania, and without doubt, one of the most eminent medical men of the age, thus notices these waters as remedial agents.—Under the head of Chronic Rheumatism, (See second edition, vol 1, page 443 Woods' Practice of Medicines,) he says: "the *hot bath* taken daily, and persevered in for a considerable time, often does much good; and obstinate local affections sometimes give way to a stream of hot water directed upon them or the hot douche. A visit to the hot springs in Virginia may be recommended." Under the head of GOUT: "The hot springs of Virginia are sometimes very beneficial." (See vol. 1, page 464, second edition, Wood's Practice.)

Treating of Chronic Hepatites, (see Wood's Practice, second edition, vol. 2, page 461)—" the Hot Springs of Virginia have also been found very useful, employed in the form of bath."

The subjoined letter of Dr. Rives, one of the most accomplished medical men in the State of Virginia, will well repay perusal:

ROANOKE, April 2d, 1858.

Dear Sir:—After suffering for two years excruciating pain from Chronic Rheumatism, I determined to try the effects of the Hot Springs Baths for this disease. In accordance with this determination I spent about two weeks last September at your springs (my occupation not giving me more leisure at that season) and I was for a time somewhat disappointed at the result, as my pains were rather increased for a month after my return home; but during the whole of the past winter I have been entirely free from this painful malady, notwithstanding constant exposure to the inclemencies of weather in the practice of my profession. I attribute the cessation of these rheumatic pains entirely to the effect of the Hot Springs baths.

I observed that the primary effect of the baths upon the circulation of the blood, was excitant, and the secondary effect, sedative—which accounts, in part, for the curative properties of your baths in Chronic diseases, especially where depositions or morbid alterations have occurred in the tissues.—Along with this excitement of the circulation of the blood is a corresponding excitation of the absorbent vessels, which in chronic diseases, generally, are inactive. These vessels are stimulated to the performance of their natural functions, and the result is that the deposits which have been left in the tissues by previous disease, are re-absorbed, and these tissues restored to their normal structure and function. The secondary sedative effect insures the patient against the danger of an inflammatory action. Thus stimulated from day to day, the absorbent vessels regain their wonted office, and disease gradually disappears. This is without doubt the "rationale" of the way in which the Hot Springs baths cure the Chronic form of Rheumatism, Gout, Menstrual derangements dependent on ulceration of the womb; Syphilis, enlargement of the Prostrate gland, deformities from old injuries, &c. &c. What assistance is derived from the chemical constituents of the waters, I am unable to determine, but I should think their influence must be potent, or such results would hardly have obtained as I witnessed in the above named diseases; and in paralysis, torpidity and enlargement of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, Jaundice, and in some forms of Chronic Diarrhœa.

The Spout baths proved in my own, and in many other cases, as active a stimulant to the liver as calomel itself. From personal observation, and upon the representation of many intelligent visiters, I have no hesitation in recommending persons afflicted with any of the diseases I have enumerated, to resort to the Hot Springs as the most pleasant mode of obtaining relief. I certainly expect to avail myself of the advantages of these baths for a short time every summer.

With sentiments of highest regard, I remain,
Your friend and obedient servant,
LANDON RIVES, M. D.

To Mr. S. Goode, Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Virginia, in Rheumatism!

Cure of thirty-two years duration, cured in two weeks!

Alexandria, Va., August 14, 1856.

Dr. THOS GOODE:

Dear Sir,—Having been induced by my family and friends to visit the Hot Springs in the year 1852, for the cure of Rheumatism, which I had contracted by having taken a severe cold as early as the year 1819, and when first taken I was confined to my bed for the space of one year. I arrived at the Spring on the 22d July, 1852. At that time I was completely prostrated, having lost my appetite and spirits, and my general health very much impaired.—The morning I arrived I was unable to ascend the steps of the hotel without assistance. After having taken the third temperate bath, I was able to walk, and even run, without pain. My stay at the Springs

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From Philadelphia and Baltimore by railroad to the Millboro' depot of the Central road; thence by stage coaches 20 miles over a well graded turnpike to the Springs. Passengers leaving Baltimore, Md. or Richmond, Va., in the morning, can come through to this place to supper the same day.

OPINION OF DR. GEORGE B. WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, *in regard to the curative properties of the Virginia Hot Springs*, in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and HEPATITES.

In his celebrated work on the Practice of Medicine, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, one of the Professors in the University of Pennsylvania, and without doubt, one of the most eminent medical men of the age, thus notices these waters as remedial agents.—Under the head of Chronic Rheumatism, (See second edition, vol 1, page 443 Woods' Practice of Medicines,) he says: "the *hot bath* taken daily, and persevered in for a considerable time, often does much good; and obstinate local affections sometimes give way to a stream of hot water directed upon them or the hot douche. A visit to the hot springs in Virginia may be recommended." Under the head of GOUT: "The hot springs of Virginia are sometimes very beneficial." (See vol. 1, page 464, second edition, Wood's Practice.)

Treating of Chronic Hepatites, (see Wood's Practice, second edition, vol. 2, page 461)—" the Hot Springs of Virginia have also been found very useful, employed in the form of bath."

The subjoined letter of Dr. Rives, one of the most accomplished medical men in the State of Virginia, will well repay perusal:

ROANOKE, April 2d, 1858.

Dear Sir:—After suffering for two years excruciating pain from Chronic Rheumatism, I determined to try the effects of the Hot Springs Baths for this disease. In accordance with this determination I spent about two weeks last September at your springs (my occupation not giving me more leisure at that season) and I was for a time somewhat disappointed at the result, as my pains were rather increased for a month after my return home; but during the whole of the past winter I have been entirely free from this painful malady, notwithstanding constant exposure to the inclemencies of weather in the practice of my profession. I attribute the cessation of these rheumatic pains entirely to the effect of the Hot Springs baths.

I observed that the primary effect of the baths upon the circulation of the blood, was excitant, and the secondary effect, sedative—which accounts, in part, for the curative properties of your baths in Chronic diseases, especially where depositions or morbid alterations have occurred in the tissues.—Along with this excitement of the circulation of the blood is a corresponding excitation of the absorbent vessels, which in chronic diseases, generally, are inactive. These vessels are stimulated to the performance of their natural functions, and the result is that the deposits which have been left in the tissues by previous disease, are re-absorbed, and these tissues restored to their normal structure and function. The secondary sedative effect insures the patient against the danger of an inflammatory action. Thus stimulated from day to day, the absorbent vessels regain their wonted office, and disease gradually disappears. This is without doubt the "rationale" of the way in which the Hot Springs baths cure the Chronic form of Rheumatism, Gout, Menstrual derangements dependent on ulceration of the womb; Syphilis, enlargement of the Prostrate gland, deformities from old injuries, &c. &c. What assistance is derived from the chemical constituents of the waters, I am unable to determine, but I should think their influence must be potent, or such results would hardly have obtained as I witnessed in the above named diseases; and in paralysis, torpidity and enlargement of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, Jaundice, and in some forms of Chronic Diarrhœa.

The Spout baths proved in my own, and in many other cases, as active a stimulant to the liver as calomel itself. From personal observation, and upon the representation of many intelligent visiters, I have no hesitation in recommending persons afflicted with any of the diseases I have enumerated, to resort to the Hot Springs as the most pleasant mode of obtaining relief. I certainly expect to avail myself of the advantages of these baths for a short time every summer.

With sentiments of highest regard, I remain,
Your friend and obedient servant,
LANDON RIVES, M. D.

To Mr. S. Goode, Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Virginia, in Rheumatism!

Cure of thirty-two years duration, cured in two weeks!

Alexandria, Va., August 14, 1856.

Dr. THOS GOODE:

Dear Sir,—Having been induced by my family and friends to visit the Hot Springs in the year 1852, for the cure of Rheumatism, which I had contracted by having taken a severe cold as early as the year 1819, and when first taken I was confined to my bed for the space of one year. I arrived at the Spring on the 22d July, 1852. At that time I was completely prostrated, having lost my appetite and spirits, and my general health very much impaired.—The morning I arrived I was unable to ascend the steps of the hotel without assistance. After having taken the third temperate bath, I was able to walk, and even run, without pain. My stay at the Springs

was two weeks, during which time I took nine Temperate and Hot Spouts and one Boiler Bath, and felt myself entirely cured of Rheumatism, and had not, for a year after leaving the Springs, as much pain in my limbs as I had previously in any one day for 32 years—being the space of time I had been afflicted with the disease. My general health was thoroughly restored by the free use of the waters—having drank much of them whilst in the bath and during the day in my room. I consider my cure as a great triumph of the medicinal and curative properties of the water of the Hot Springs, and feel grateful that my steps were turned in that direction. I have been a visitor at the Hot Springs every year since 1852. Not having used the water of any other of the Springs of Virginia, I attribute my cure to the Hot Springs and none other.

In this connection, permit me to state, that by the advice of one of my friends, a patient of Dr. D. M. French, of Pearisburg, Giles county, Va., by the name of Farley, (I think,) was recommended to visit the Hot Springs in August, 1854. He was severely afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism, and was scarcely able to move about, his limbs very much swollen and joints enlarged. He remained during the time I staid, being about two weeks, then left for his home a well man. I heard from him but a few days ago; he was in good health, and entirely free from Rheumatism.

I give you the above statement that others who are afflicted with disease may come to the healing well of water, and, like me, return to their families and friends in high health and renewed strength. A similar statement to the above of my own case I addressed to you by letter in the year of 1853, and learned to day, for the first time, with regret, that the communication never reached you.

The foregoing you are at liberty to use as you my deem best for afflicted humanity.

Very respectfully your friend,

P. G. UHLER.

Residence: No. 15 North Washington street, Alexandria, Va.

Case of Muscoe Garnett, Esqr., of Sussex Co., Va.
Hot Springs, Va., August 18, 1856.

Dr. Goode:

Dear Sir—At your request I very cheerfully give you a history of my cure of a most violent and distressing case of Rheumatism. In the month of June, 1833, from great exposure in the past winter and a too sudden checking of a diarrhœa, I was attacked with acute Rheumatism, which ultimately spread itself from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet. My sufferings were sometimes so great that my screams might be heard at a distance; and the hottest stream that could be brought to bear upon my feet and knees, was a relief from the agony of the pain from which I suffered. To such an extent was the steam used, that the soles of my feet were literally crisped, and yet the pain of the burning was nothing when compared with the pain of Rheumatism. This continued until the muscles of my legs and knees became so contracted that they might be truly said to be doubled up, and my arms and jaws almost useless. I could use but one arm, and that only enough by resting on my heart to bring such food as I could take to my mouth. I could only open my mouth wide enough to get in a little soaked cracker, or something equally soft.—In this condition, being as helpless as a new born babe, I was placed in my carriage on pillows, in the month of August, and started for the Warm and Hot Springs. I staid and bathed a few days at the Warm and came on to the Hot, at which latter place I remained some three or four weeks, taking the Boiler and the Hot Spout each day alternately. I had to be carried to and from the bath on a litter, and had to be put in and taken out. I went to no other Springs, took no medicine, except to drink the hot water freely. Before leaving I walked about with my cane, rode on horseback, and went home rejoicing in renewed health and strength; and from that day to this I have never met with one afflicted with Rheumatism that I have not advised them at once to go to the Hot Springs. It is Nature's own remedy.

I might add to this case of my own, some cases which I witnessed while at the Springs, if anything more remarkable than my own. One I will mention, that of an old sea captain, who being wholly unable to walk, brought with him a most atheletic Irishman, who carried him about upon his brawny shoulders. This old man, from great exposure or some other cause, had lost the use of one leg, and so insensible was his foot, that by some accident on his journey one of his toes was nearly cut off, and he was unaware of the injury until some time after. Before I left the Springs, this old man was walking about, merely resting his hand upon the shoulder of his attendant.

Very respectfully yours,

MUSCOE GARNETT, of Essex, Va

Hot Springs, Virginia, in Gout.

Case of Dr. Lining, of South Carolina.

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in availing myself of the opportunity to acquaint you with the benefit I have received from using the Spout Baths at these Springs. On the 9th of March last, I was seized with a violent attack of gout, which continued to harrass me until towards the latter end of of June, at which time my friends urged on me the necessity of visiting the Springs of Virginia. Having been confined to my bed the greater part of three months, I left Charleston on the 22d, and reached the Warm Springs on the 28th July, very lame, and much reduced in flesh. I remained at the Warm Springs for twelve days, using the bath daily; at the expiration of this time, finding I had derived but little benefit, I determined to try the effects of the Spout Baths at this place. After using them for a few days, I became sensible of an evident improvement; the tendons of my feet became relaxed, the swelling of the joints diminished, and I found my health improving daily; before the expiration of a fortnight, I had so far recovered, as to enable me to visit the White and Salt Sulphur and Sweet Springs without experiencing much inconvenience from travelling. The benefit that I have experienced from the Spout Baths is far greater than I had anticipated. My health is much improved, and I can now walk without the aid of a stick, and with little pain or limping. To persons afflicted with *Chronic Gout* or Rheumatism, I feel warranted in recommending the baths of the Hot Spring, as far superior to any of the watering-places in Virginia. Regretting that circumstances compel me to leave earlier than I had expected, and thankful for your kind attentions, I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. LINING, M. D.

To Dr. Goode, *Hot Springs, 7th September*, 1849.

Case of T. Fleming, Esq.

Mannsville, Goochland Co., Va., Aug. 25, 1854.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to your request, I send you the following certificate:

Ten years ago, I was taken with a violent inflammatory rheumatic gout, and I suffered the tortures of an inquisition for four years. In 1850, I went to the Hot Springs, and after taking three or four baths, I was enabled to walk without the aid of stick or crutch. I remained at the Hot Springs fourteen days, and went home apparently well; so much so, I thought it useless far me to return the following summer, and therefore did not go. But, unfortunately the next spring I was taken with the most violent attack I ever had, which lasted me for four months; the greater part of my time confined to my bed, and on crutches. I then determined I would visit the Hot Springs every year, which I have done regularly, and am happy to say have never had an attack since.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

T. FLEMING.

Old injuries to the Muscles, Joints and Tendons.

Case of Hon. John Y. Mason, since Attorney General of the U. S., Minister to France, &c.

Southampton, 15th February, 1843.

Dr. Thos. Goode:

Dear Sir,—Having derived the most important benefit from the use of the Spout Bath at the Hot Springs, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request and bear testimony to its virtues.

In the month of August, 1829, a horse ran away with me in a gig—I leaped out, fractured the small bone in my leg, and injured the patilla or knee-pan most severely. A tedious confinement was the consequence. When I was sufficiently recovered to leave my bed, I found the leg so contracted that I could not walk without the aid of crutches. Indeed when standing erect, my foot did not reach the ground by four inches. The limb shrunk from inaction, and fearing I should be a cripple for life, I visited Philadelphia and consulted Dr. Physic. He told me my case was hopeless, and surgical aid would be of no avail. I returned home and went to the Hot Springs. I had then been on crutches more than twelve months; my left leg was not half the size of the right and so contracted that I could not get the foot to the ground. The very first bath relaxed the contraction; my leg became straight, and I walked back to my cabin without crutches, I used the bath once a day for about three weeks. The limb was gradually restored, and I have never used crutches since. I regard myself as indebted to the Hot Springs for my leg.

I am most respectfully,

Your ob't serv't and friend,

J. Y. MASON.

Hot Springs, Va., in Paralysis.

Case of Col. John Erwin, of Greensboro, Ala., his opinion of the water in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Disease, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c.

Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 2, 1856.

Dr. Thos. Goode:

Dear Sir,—Having spent portions of four summers at this place, and used the waters freely, it affords me great satisfaction to give you the result of my experience of their beneficial effects on myself, as also what I know of them on others.

In the winter of 1853-'4, I had an attack of paralysis of my right side—*Hemiplegia*—which prostrated me to such a degree that I was, for some time unable to walk; nor could I hold a pen in my fingers so as to write my name or make a letter of the alphabet. By the use of ordinary remedies and very strict regimen in my diet, I recovered so far as to be able to go about, though with difficulty. Having, from what information I could obtain, become impressed with the great value of thermal waters in the treatment of this most shocking disease, and having previously visited this place and acquired some knowledge of the medicinal character of its waters, I determined to come here and see what they would do for me in my afflicted condition. So soon as my situation and the season permitted, I accordingly did so, and arrived early in July, '54. I remained three weeks, bathing regularly every day, first in the Temperate Bath and then in the Hot Spout. On leaving here I made a short visit to the Salt Sulphur Springs in Monroe county, whence I returned here and remained a week more, and bathed every day in the Hot Spout Bath. The result was, I felt signally benefitted, and returned home greatly improved,—so much so, that to a casual observer nothing appeared to be the matter with me.

I have now this summer ('56) been here altogether three weeks and a half, and have, during that time, bathed regularly once a day in the Temperate Bath; and am now prepared to return home, with the gratifying conviction that I am entirely and permanently relieved; and feel that this happy result has mainly been owing to the use of the thermal waters at this place. So much for my own personal experience.

I know of several other cases in which the subjects of them received great benefit from the use of the waters here, and such is my confidence in their virtue, that I am thoroughly persuaded they will, if their use be persisted in, and prudence in diet be observed, with moderate but regular exercise, either on foot or otherwise, cure any ordinary case of paralysis, either general or local. The boy John, who attends the Hot Spout Bath, furnishes a striking case to show the correctness of this opinion. After being very badly afflicted, he assures me that he does not feel the slightest vestige of the disease remaining—the truth of which is apparent to every one who sees him; and he was cured here by the use of the Temperate Bath only.

While here in 1854, I made the acquaintance of a gentleman who resided near Winchester, who informed me that he had been paralyzed so badly as to be unable to walk or speak. When I met with him he had the appearance of enjoying robust health; and he told me that his restoration to health was owing to the use of the Hot Springs Bath. I could mention other cases, where persons had been signally benefited by the use of the baths here, but as they must be well known to you, and the subjects of them are accessible, I prefer to let them speak for themselves.

I know of a few cases where the use of these waters have had very happy effects in Neuralgia and Rheumatism; of the former, a lady of my acquaintance in Alabama furnishes an instance; and Richard Norris, jr. of Baltimore, one of the latter.

I am satisfied from actual experience, that the use of the hot water at this place, often has an ex-

cellent effect on the liver, and in chronic diarrhœa I have greater confidence in its efficacy than anything with which I am conversant.

Mr. F. B. Clarke, of Mobile, Ala., is mainly indebted to it for his restoration to health, from the worst condition, and after all other remedies had failed. Hoping my experience and observation may be the means of extending a knowledge of the waters of the Hot Springs to others who may be afflicted, and of giving a wider scope to their already high fame, I remain, Sir, with high respect,

Your ob't serv't,
JNO. ERWIN,
Of Greensboro', Ala.

Hot Springs, Virginia, in Diseases of the Liver, with Chronic Diarrhœa, &c.

Case of F. B. Clark, Esq., of Mobile, Ala. "One of the most extraordinary cures ever effected by any mineral waters."

Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 23, 1856.

Dr. THOMAS GOODE:

Dear Sir,—I most cheerfully comply with your request that I should furnish you with some particulars of my case, which has been so happily relieved by the use of the Hot Baths.

From April, 1849, until June, 1854, I was a constant sufferer from Chronic Diarrhœa, which, supervening upon an attack of something like Cholera, was so obstinate as to evade the best medical skill, North and South. I would sometimes, from the use of medicines, obtain partial relief, and gain sufficient strength to engage in active pursuits—but only for a brief period—to be again prostrated under an acute attack upon the slightest exposure, from which new remedies were required to raise me—those which had previously proved efficacious, failing to make any favorable impression when taken the second time. The liver was undoubtedly the seat of my disease, and was so torpid that it could only be goaded into feeble action under the use of mercurials—subsiding again into its former condition, when their use was suspended. In fact, my system did not seem to furnish the elements of the biliary secretion. At times I became so feeble and emaciated, from the effects of this distressing disease, that it seemed impossible for me to rally again. The various watering places, which were recommended by sympathizing friends, were tried, but without avail. Cooper's Well and Bladon Springs afforded temporary relief, but the disease returned upon me, shortly after leaving them, with as great severity as before. The Cold Water Cure was tried for a few days, from which I barely escaped with life. I had nearly despaired of ever obtaining relief, and came to the mountains of Virginia to visit the Rockbridge Alum in June, 1854, as a dernier resort. For two weeks I improved there slightly, but afterwards lost ground rapidly, and at the end of three weeks was confined to my bed. These waters, evidently, did not suit my case; and after a week's confinement, being sufficiently strengthened by the use of medicine to bear a short journey, I came over to the Warm Springs. At that place I learned from some of the visitors, incidentally, of the value of the Hot Springs in cases of Diarrhœa. I came over and gave them a trial—commencing at the temperate bath for a day or two, and afterwards alternating between the "Hot Douche" and the "Boiler" bath. I soon became conscious of a sensible amendment of my symptoms, and began to improve in flesh and strength. I continued bathing for a fortnight, and left lor the Red Sweet Springs, where I remained a week, and again returned to the Hot Springs, bathing as before for another fortnight. My improvement was steady and progressive, and when I left the mountains in October, 1854, I was restored to comparative health, and had gained in weight from 109 lbs. to 132 lbs. I could walk several miles without fatigue, and altogether felt myself to be a new man. I returned home (to Mobile) in November, and during the succeeding winter had again a return of my complaint, but milder in form and much more manageable than before. In June, 1855, I returned to the Hot Springs, and the use of the baths was attended with the same happy effects as in 1854. Alternating between the Hot and Red Sweet Springs, I became entirely restored and returned home well, and have remained well.

I am again a visitor to the Hot Springs the present season, for the purpose of fortifying my system against any lingering predisposition that may remain; and shall, if life is spared, probably return here for several seasons to come, in order to confirm what I really consider to have been one of the most extraordinary cures ever effected by any mineral waters.

If this hastily written statement shall induce any person who may be suffering under like affliction, to obtain relief by following the course which I have pursued with such happy results, I shall be much gratified. Yours, very truly,

FRANCIS B. CLARK,
of Mobile, Ala.

Case of Dr. Campbell, of Nottoway County, Va.

Nottoway County, Dec. 18, 1839.

Dear Sir,—In July, 1838, I was violently attacked with what is commonly called the Bilious Colic, (whether from the passing of calculi, or a deranged state of the secretions of the liver I am unable to say,) followed by an ardent fever, terminating on the ninth day in a well marked case of jaundice, with dyspeptic symptoms and great debility. As soon as I was able to travel, I set off for the White Sulphur Springs in a carriage, and was again attacked on the day of my arrival with violent pains and spasms in the region of the stomach and liver, followed by fever and an increase of all the above mentioned symptoms. And as soon as it was thought prudent, I commenced the use of the White Sulphur Water in combination with the blue mass or calomel, and the most approved vegetable extracts.—The water, so far from relieving, evidently aggravated my disease, proving highly exciting, and not in the slightest degree affecting the biliary secretions. I used the White Sulphur Water eighteen days, and not receiving any benefit I determined to try the Hot Springs. On my arrival there I was greatly debilitated and in much pain, commenced the use of the bath that evening, and so great was the sensibility of the liver and whole abdominal region, that I could not for a moment suffer the spout bath to fall on it. I used the spout bath with evident benefit for five days, and on the sixth went into the boiler or sweat bath. The first sweat seemed to unlock the liver as by magic, causing free discharges of bile, and from that day all the functions of that organ appeared to be perfectly healthy and regular. I daily gained flesh and strength, and returned in the latter part of September, nearly re-

stored to health. In December following, I was again attacked with all my old symptoms, if possible in a more violent degree, (produced by exposure to a snow-storm,) which nearly proved fatal. I was confined to my bed all the winter, and did not leave my house till late in March. My recovery was slow and imperfect, and in August, 1839, I determined to try the Hot Springs again. On my arrival my health was very bad—symptoms nearly as in 1838, my bowels nearly insensible to the most drastic cathartics. I was not disappointed in my hopes from the use of the baths, but realized my most sanguine expectations. After using the spout and sweat bath alternately for eighteen or twenty days, finding my health greatly improved, I went on to the White Sulphur and found the water to agree admirably well with me, experiencing none of the injurious effects this season which it evidently produced in 1838. Since my return home I have continued to enjoy good health and have no hesitation in saying, I owe it all, under a kind Providence, to the Hot Springs. I have purposely delayed sending this communication at an earlier day, that there should be no mistake from any temporary benefit derived from the use of the baths. My experience warrants me in saying, that the use of the Hot Spring bath is the very best preparation of the system for the safe and beneficial use of the Sulphur Waters of Virginia.

Yours, respectfully,
A. A. CAMPBELL.

Dr. Thomas Goode:

Case of the Hon. John L. Manning, of S. C.

Dr. Goode: Dear Sir,—A long indisposition from the effects of a deranged state of my liver led me to try the Hot Spout Bath at your Springs. I had previously remained four or five weeks at the White Sulphur, from which I had derived much advantage, but not so much as to make me believe that I could not be further benefited by the use of the Hot Baths.

Its effect upon me was immediate, and as powerful as I had been led to suppose, producing a free action of the liver. I continued to use them eight or nine days with equally happy effects. Entertaining, as I do, the highest opinion of the efficacy of the Hot Springs in all cases of a diseased liver, I am led to give you this simple statement for the benefit of others who may stand as much in need of them as myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. MANNING,
Of South Carolina.

Case of Mr. Tounoir of Louisiana.

Hot Springs, August 13, 1842.

About four years ago my liver became diseased, dyspeptic symptoms came on with a diarrhœa, which continued for eight months, and in spite of the best medical aid, prostrated my whole system and destroyed my health completely, terminating in a fixed enlargement of my liver and spleen—my colon also was greatly distended and felt hard. My physicians thought it indurated and incurably diseased. My sufferings were constant, and oftentimes severe.

Deriving no benefit from medicine, I was induced to visit the Virginia Springs. I used the White Sulphur Water twenty-five days with some benefit. It caused moderate discharges of bile from my bowels, but did not reduce the size of the liver, spleen nor intestines. I then came to the Hot Springs, and by your direction commenced the use of the spout bath, temp. 100. About five hours after taking the first bath, I felt a contraction in the region of my liver, with pain like the twisting of a cork-screw in the direction of my intestines, which soon extended to the lower bowels, followed by several copious evacuations, not less than two quarts, resembling tar in color and consistence, and producing great heat and pain, as it passed off. In a short time I felt much relieved. The next day I took the same bath, which was followed by some pain and several moderate, dark discharges. For the next three days no sensible effect was produced by the bath.—You then directed me to the spout, temp. 102, which was followed by pain and copious discharges, of a color not so dark as the former. From this time, the sixth day, I have experienced daily amendment. My liver, spleen and colon, so far as I can ascertain, are all reduced to their natural size. I suffer no uneasiness whatever, but feel perfectly restored in all respects. I have used the baths for three weeks only.

My residence is at Point Coupee, State of Louisiana. M. TOUNOIR.

To Dr. Goode, Hot Springs.

It is deemed altogether unnecessary to publish more cases. Persons who desire it can obtain a pamphlet with a large number of certificates of cure, by addressing S. Goode, Hot Springs, Va.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

Owing to the demise of the late owner, it is desirable for the settlement of his estate, that the VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS should be sold. The supply of mineral water is almost unlimited and the bathing accommodations might be enlarged to any extent that could be desirable.

The remedial properties of the waters here are not excelled by those of any mineral water on the surface of the earth. And they cure diseases which pervade the whole American Continent more rapidly and thoroughly than any other curative agent known to the human race.

These springs have no rival among the numerous watering places of the United States.

Owing to their remoteness from the large cities of the Union, they have been until recently, but little known. Now, in consequence of the extension of rail-roads, this place is within 12 or 18 hours travel of almost every city in Maryland or Virginia. Should it be suitably improved, and the remedial properties of its waters be made generally known, the increase in the number of persons who will annually resort to it, must be immense. The springs are situated in an elevated mountain region, and a more healthy or delightful summer climate can no where be found.

The buildings here are sufficient to accommodate about 250 persons—The baths a much larger number. A large and valuable tract of Land is attached to the springs.

And never within the broad limits of the United States, has property been offered in the market which would more certainly pay a heavy per centage, not only upon the amount that would be required to purchase it, but also upon almost any sum that might be expended in its improvement.

S. GOODE, } *Executors of*
THOS. F. GOODE, } *Thos. Goode, dec'd.*

Hot Springs, Va. April 15*th*, 1858. may1-2t

DORSEY'S
SELF-RAKING REAPER.

Patented March 4th, 1856, and June 24th, 1856.

After an extensive and *entirely satisfactory* and *successful* trial during the past Harvest of his SELF-RAKING REAPER, the subscriber can, with great confidence, present it to the farming interest, generally, as worthy of their notice and patronage.

He has effected several valuable improvements suggested by its *practical operation* in the *field*, and he feels confident that he has succeeded in producing the best reaper that has yet appeared to claim public favor.

It possesses the advantage of requiring less draft, is more simple in its construction, and performs *more work*, and does it in a better manner than any other machine, entirely superseding the cumbrous and heavy reel—the laborious work, additional weight, and high wages of the hand-raker; by its own power it gathers the grain to the knives or cutters, lays it in a succession of layers upon the platform until enough is cut for a good sheaf, and then, as regularly and nicely as clock-work, removes it from the platform by "side delivery" and deposits it out of the track in better condition for the binder than can be done by any other process.

He received the Premium of $75, for the best Self-Raking Reaper at the late trial of Reapers under the auspices of the Maryland Agricultural Society. The Reaper receiving the highest premium, was offered as a combined Reaper and Mower, the premium being offered for a combined machine; for this Prize the subscriber did not enter the contest, though he, with all respect and diffidence to the opinion of the Committee, is fully assured that whatever supposed advantages the Combined Reaper and Mower may possess is more than counterbalanced by the Self-Raking Attachment of his machine which performs successfully what no other Reaper has, or can accomplish satisfactorily; particularly so, as it will be seen from several of the accompanying letters, from gentlemen who are practical Farmers, that his machine cuts Grass in a very superior and satisfactory manner. He deems it unnecessary to dwell longer on the superior advantages of his Reaper, prefering that those who have witnessed its successful operation should speak its praise.

His terms are FIFTY DOLLARS on the reception of this Machine, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS on the 1st of September next.

OWEN DORSEY & Co.

Near Matthews' Store, Howard Co., Md.

To whom all Orders may be forwarded by Mail, at any time.

A FEW OF THE MANY LETTERS HE HAS RECEIVED IN REGARD TO THE OPERATION OF HIS REAPER ARE HEREWITH SUBMITTED.

July 12th, 1856.

The undersigned have witnessed the successful operation of Owen Dorsey's last improved Self-Raking Reaper in Mr. Humphrey Dorsey's field, and cheerfully certify that the Machine operates entirely to our satisfaction. The cutting is regularly and evenly done and the raking cannot be as well done with the Hand Rake as is done by this Reaper; the alteration is decidedly advantageous, and the Reaper altogether the best we have seen.

CHAS. D. WARFIELD,	JESSE OWINGS,
JOHN A. DORSEY,	PHILEMON DORSEY,
CALEB DORSEY,	THOS. COOK,
JOHN C. HERBERT,	S. B. DORSEY,
DENNIS P. GAITHER,	RICHARD DORSEY,
HUMPHREY DORSEY,	GEORGE K. RIDGELY,
DANL. H. GAITHER,	FRED. O. GAITHER,
SAML. T. OWINGS,	ELISHA RIGGS.

Extracts from the American Farmer of August, 1857.

Between the only Self-Raking Reapers, while the Atkin's Automaton excited the admiration of all by its beautiful ingenuity, the Dorsey Machine had the advantage, with scarcely a question, in less weight, lightness of draught, simplicity in the working of the raking attachment, and the more perfect manner in which the raking was done.

In conclusion we can, we think, without offence to any fair and liberal mind, and as an act of simple justice, make the remark that while Mr. Hussey is, from all accounts one of the few men largely interested in these machines who has not made a large fortune; to him at least, is the credit due for the genius which invented, and the patient diligence which brought first into successful use one of the most valuable labor saving implements of the day. And alongside of Mr. Hussey, the inventor of the Reaper, let us place Owen Dorsey, the inventor of the Self-Raking Attachment, and let all Marylanders at least claim for them the honor due to two of Maryland's most worthy citizens.

Official Report of the Judges at the trial of the Maryland State Agricultural Society at Chestertown.

This Committee considered Atkin's Self-Raker as entitled to very high commendation, and as one of the most ingenious machines that had ever come under their observation. The Automaton Rake, with a motion and extension of its parts in manner closely resembling the action of the human arm, was, as is always the case wherever this contrivance is exhibited, the theme of undivided praise. Some disappointment was felt, however, at the rather slovenly way the gavels were laid by this machine during the morning of the first day; though its performance afterwards gave more satisfaction. Complexity, seeming liability to get out of repair, want of durability, and unusual weight, appeared to be the principal defects in this Reaper.

To Dorsey's Self-Raker, as being of less weight, of lighter draught, (it being the lightest draught of any machine on the ground,) of less price, and performing its work better, the preference over its competitor was given. The long revolving arms per-

forming alternately, the functions of reel and rake in combination. Rising with bold sweeps, and then dipping with sudden rapidity to their work on the platform, were beheld with astonishment at their novelty, and with admiration at the ingenuity of their successful contriver.

July 29th, 1857.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—I am gratified to inform you that the Self-Raking Reaper I purchased of you has fully answered my expectations. I have cut, last season and this, some hundred and fifty acres of wheat and oats, some lodged, and over very rough ground, and find the machine does its work admirably, and in every respect to my entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN BOON DORSEY.

July 31st, 1857.

I have the past season cut my crop of wheat with Mr. S. B. Dorsey's Reaper, and fully concur in his opinion as expressed above. DAVID CLARK.

CLIFTON, MONTGOMERY CO., *August*, 1857.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—Having used one of your improved Reapers in harvesting my crop of wheat the present season, I deem it due you to say that it performed admirably, giving satisfaction to myself and all who saw it work. Your Self-acting Rake is certainly invaluable, and, in my opinion, unequalled by any in use, not merely saving the labor of one hand, but doing the work better than can possibly be done by hand, and gives to your Reaper an advantage which no other can possess.

Respectfully yours, WASHINGTON WATERS.

URBANA, FREDERICK COUNTY.

Dear Sir:—The Reaper I obtained of you has performed admirably. With five hands and a small boy I cut over one hundred acres in seven and a half days. The Rake acts admirably, as also the cutting was as well done as could be done by any process.

JOHN H. WORTHINGTON.

August 5th, 1857.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—I am gratified to inform you that I have given the Self-Raking Reaper I purchased of you a fair trial, and find it to answer my expectations. I have cut over fifty acres of grain with it this season without the least difficulty. I consider it the best Reaper I have seen, and can confidently recommend it to all. NATHAN M. HOBBS.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—I cheerfully add my testimony to that of Mr. Hobbs above in favor of your Self-Raker.—The one I bought of you does its work in the best style, cuts an even and beautiful swath, and rakes the grain from the platform in a very superior manner. So well pleased am I with the self-raking attachment that I would not have a reaper without it, taking into consideration the manner in which it cuts, with the additional work it performs above all others, I would much sooner than any I have seen operated. Yours, &c., WILLIAM BROWN.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, *Aug.* 2d.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Sir:—As I promised to give you the result of the operation of my machine, I cut 90 acres of wheat, some of it very heavy and down, the Reaper gave me entire satisfaction. The raking apparatus was taxed to its utmost strength in heavy wheat and done its work handsomely, better than by hand. I have tried several machines. As a reaper I give your machine, upon a fair trial, the preference of all others; the work done will compare with any other as to width and evenness and clean cut of swath. I found it of light draught, I feel free to recommend your machine to any farmer after the test I have given it. J. WATERS, JR.

HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—Having given your Self-Raking Reaper a satisfactory trial in cutting wheat and oats, it affords me pleasure to bear my testimony to its efficiency and superiority. The combined operation of your Reaper cannot be surpassed, and we doubt if it will soon be equalled—nothing could perform more beautifully and successfully than your Self-Raking attachment. Your Reaper must, I think, soon be generally introduced. The three-fold operation of gathering the grain, for the knives cutting it and raking it from the platform,—all of which it performs in the most perfect manner with less draught than any other machine, must commend it to the practical farmer. Wishing you that success and remuneration which your valuable contribution to the public good entitles you, I am,

Yours, respectfully, J. H. OWINGS, M. D.

GREENWOOD, *July 29th*, 1857.

MR. OWEN DORSEY,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to the performance of your Self-Raking Reaper, which you built for me, I have the pleasure to state that it cut my harvest entirely to my satisfaction. The Reaper performed its work beautifully and perfectly—laying the wheat outside the track of the horses in much more straight and even branches or gavels than it was possibly to do by manual labor. The Self-Rake appears to be as perfect as it is simple and ingenious. Its combination with the Reaper furnishes the farmer great desideratum, namely, a Reaper to do its own raking, thus getting rid of the most laborious part of the harvest, and saving, according to the size of the crop, from $15 to $20 each harvest over any other machine I have seen in use. With good material and workmanship, your Reaper must, in my judgment, win its way into general favor and adoption, and thus reward you for your ingenious and valuable invention.

Very respectfully, ALLEN BOWIE DAVIS.

September 1st.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Owen Dorsey's Self-Raking Reaper in my harvest the past season; and though the ground was very rough and in bad condition for the machine, yet it worked to my entire satisfaction. I cut about one hundred acres of wheat, and from 35 to 40 acres of grass with no difficulty and in the best manner. After giving a full and fair trial, I am satisfied that it is the best machine I have ever seen; and if it could not be replaced, I would not part with it for $500—I can, after practical experience, confidently recommend it to all farmers. HENRY FORSYTH.

Near Hood's Mill, Howard County, Md.

State, County and Shop Rights for Sale.

may1-2t

WRIGHTSVILLE LIME.

WE beg leave to inform the farmers of Maryland and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with AGRICULTURAL LIME, either with or without magnesia, (one bushel of quick will slack two and a half.) That which contains 2 per cent. of magnesia is equally as pure as oyster-shell lime; that of 15 per cent. contains a sufficient quantity of magnesia for any soil that may require it.

We refer to the following letter of the State Chemist, and solicit orders from our friends in Maryland and Virginia.

BRISCOE, HILLES & CO.,
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, MD.

Baltimore, August 8, 1857.

I have analyzed for Briscoe, Hilles & Co. of Havre-De-Grace, Md., four samples of "*Susquehanna Limestone*," from Wrightsville, Pa., taken from four different Quarries. They were found to be free of sand and other impurities, and to contain, besides Carbonate of Lime, respectively from 2 to 15 per cent. of Carbonate of Magnesia. The former will be of general advantage to the lower counties of Maryland, both on the Eastern and Western Shores, and are especially adapted to the application on "White Oak Soils." The latter should be applied to soils which are deficient in both lime and magnesia. These are, in general, the 'Volcanic Soils' of the upper, and the light soils in the tide water counties of Maryland.

JAMES HIGGINS,
may1-3t *State Agricultural Chemist of Md.*

NEW AND VALUABLE FIELD PEAS.

HAVING originated within ten years, a great many, and having on hand the largest collection of the most productive varieties perhaps of any living individual—I will sell to all who may desire to obtain new and prolific kinds for cultivation.

RICE PEA.

LARGE PURE WHITE, resembling in size and *shrivelled* appearance the English Garden Pea, rivalling in excellence and nutrition the Northern Pork Bean—when known will supercede it, and be more esteemed for the army and navy. For human food, should be grown upon every homestead on the habitable Globe, wherever the Pea can find a habitation.

"PROLIFIC CLARET."

A LARGER yield per acre than any yet discovered—the imported "Japan" and "Chinese," not excepted.

"PROLIFIC BLUE."

ONE of the earliest and most profitable for stock—matures in 40 days—resembling in nature the "Java" or "Shinney"—remains sound longer in the field and more profitable every way.

Many other varieties of great excellence.

Prices $10 per bushel, $5 half bushel and $2 half peck.

All orders with the cash filled promptly, and when directed shipped by "Express."

Address J. V. JONES, Herndon P. O., Burke Co., Ga. Also Editors of the "AMERICAN FARMER," Baltimore, Md., and N. B. Cloud, Montgomery, Alabama. may1-2t

MANNY'S COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,

With Wood's Improvement.

IN again offering for sale the above Machines, I feel confident that they are the best Machine made, and will best meet the wants of the farmer—being simple, durable, and effective. These Machines have taken the highest premium for several years past. In the harvest of 1857, they took the first premium on every trial, in competition with the best Machines in the country, for their simplicity, durability, cost of machine, effective power, quality of cut, and facility of management.

Persons wanting these Machines will send in their orders as soon as possible, as it will require several weeks to get them, if not on hand. These Machines have had some improvements since last harvest. I will be glad to send a Catalogue describing the Machine to any one who may wish to see them.

DRAYTON G. MEADE,
Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Manures,
may1-2t No. 12 FAIRFAX ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ESMERALDA GUANO.

TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store, and for sale, another cargo of the Esmeralda Guano, which he will sell, at $15 per ton in bulk, from store. To those who have tried it it is needless to say anything in its favor, and to those who wish to hear of its results, by sending me their address, I will forward certificates from those who have used it.

AB'M PATTERSON,
ap-1tf *59 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.*

MARKET FARM FOR SALE.

WE are authorised to offer a Farm of 300 acres, near Williamsburg, Va., which is one of the most desirable locations for an early market or truck and fruit Farm, for supplying the Northern markets—there is an immense deposit of *Green Sand Marl*, which is pronounced by Prof. Ewell, President of William and Mary College, equal to if not better than guano. This Farm must be sold, and a bargain may be had by early application. Address J. E. J., Office of the American Farmer, for further particulars.
may1-tf

COE & CO'S
FINE STEAMED BONES.

WARRANTED to contain 90 per cent. of phosphate and 10 per cent of plaster, to retain the ammonia.

Also, Coe & Co's PHOSPHATE OF LIME, for Sale low, by CORNELL & DORSEY, *General Produce and Commission Merchants*,
ap1-tf No. 70 SOUTH STREET, *Sole Agents.*

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed Mr. C. MORTON STEWART, sole agent for the sale of their CELEBRATED FERTILIZER, known under the name of "De Burg," request a continuance of the patronage which so long has been bestowed upon their manufacture.

All cargoes offered to the trade here will be analyzed by Dr. David Stewart, Chemist to the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and his certificate as to quality being equal to standard created by him, will be furnished to purchasers.

C. B. DE BURG & CO.,
Nassau Bank Building, New York,
(To whom, direct, orders may be forwarded.)

TO DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS.

The undersigned having accepted the agency of the FERTILIZER manufactured by Messrs. De Burg & Co., and known under the name of "DE BURG," will be able henceforth, to supply dealers in any quantities desired, on most accommodating terms. Analyses of cargoes received by him can be seen at his office, No. 52 SOUTH GAY ST.

may1 C. MORTON STEWART.

THREE TUNS TAVERN.



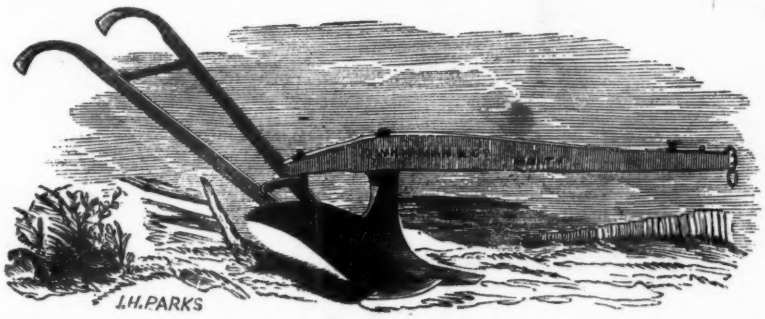
THIS old established house, well known as the THREE TUNS TAVERN, with its extensive stables, has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished by the present proprietor, who would inform his friends, that he designs to conduct it in a manner that will be agreeable to all who may be pleased to give him a call.

A good table, comfortable chambers and attentive servants. may1-6t WM. DOREBACKER.

ATTENTION is called to **GABRIEL D. CLARK'S** PLATINA WATCHES, INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCHES, Watches that wind in the Handle—require no Key; with a variety of all FIRST CLASS WATCHES, Silver Ware, Fine Jewelry and Albata Ware, Tea Setts, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Old Stand, CORNER OF CALVERT & WATER-STS., Baltimore. may-2t

DEVON CALVES.—For Sale, 5 Devon Bull Calves 10 to 20 weeks old, out of Hurlburt's cows and sired by a bull from the stock of Col. Bowie of this State. Price $50: delivered in this city. Apply at this office.
may1-

NEW PLOW---Reynold's Patent



The Plow, being an important implement in Agriculture, we have recently given much attention to its manufacture, and at a heavy expense, have procured the best and most perfect set of machinery in use, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Plows of any description, on as favorable terms as can be had in the United States, quality and workmanship considered. We wish to call the particular attention of dealers to our manufacture of Plows, which, we think, cannot be surpassed in this country.

The advantages of deep plowing, and at the same time breaking and pulverizing the soil, have become so popular among our farmers, that new models have become necessary, and fully realizing the importance of the above, we have at considerable expense and labour, succeeded in procuring and perfecting a Plow, combining the above advantages, together with others of much importance. This Plow also combines the advantages of a steel edge point and share, which are self-sharpening, and the easy and simple adjustment of a steel edge cutter, with all of the above, making it at once, a simple, durable and easy draught plow, and the article which has long been sought for by the farming community.

PRICES— No. 00—$5 No. 1—$7 No. 3—$9 No. 5—$11
" 0—$6 " 2—$8 " 4—$10 " 6—$12

E WHITMAN & CO.

mar1 No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

1000 PLOWS, now in Store, and for sale by E. WHITMAN & Co., Exchange Place.

---

100 TONS PLOW CASTINGS, on hand, and for sale, by E. WHITMAN & CO.

---

100 "YOUNG AMERICA" CORN MILLS, for sale by E. WHITMAN & CO.

---

500 STRAW CUTTERS, New Pattern, for sale by E. WHITMAN & CO.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

MANNY'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, WITH WOODS IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY THE AGENTS, **E. WHITMAN & CO.**

No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

GRAIN CRADLES.

5000 I. T. GRANT'S CELEBRATED PATENT GRAIN CRADLES,

FOR SALE BY THE AGENTS, **E WHITMAN & CO.**

mar1 *No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.*

DEWEY'S PATENT GLEANER.



The undersigned is authorized by H. M. SMITH, of Richmond, Va., (who has the sole right to sell to the Tide Water portion of Virginia,) to dispose of the DEWEY PATENT GLEANER in that section of the State. Farmers and dealers will therefore bear in mind, that no one but Mr. Smith, or those duly authorized by him, can legally dispose of this Gleaner within the district designated.

The subscriber is prepared to supply all orders, from his store, BALTIMORE, Md.

may1 THOMAS NORRIS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

We desire to call particular attention to our STOCK OF GARDEN SEEDS, which is among the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED in this country. Our arrangements with Seedsmen, both in Europe and this country, enable us to furnish Dealers on the most favorable terms, either in bulk, or papers—and our facilities and location are such, that Southern and Western Dealers will find it to their interest to give us their orders in this line of trade, and we promise no pains shall be spared to please them.

Seeds are put up for Retailing in the neatest manner, in packages, at 6¼ cents each. Merchants can be supplied on the most favorable terms with boxes from $5 to $50 each. MARKET GARDENERS are particularly invited to examine our stock of Seeds, which have been selected with great care, and are recommended the very best quality that can be procured.

E. WHITMAN & Co. also Manufacture AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; and having the LARGEST MANUFACTORY and best facilities for Manufacturing of any House in the Country, they are prepared to furnish Farmers and Merchants at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

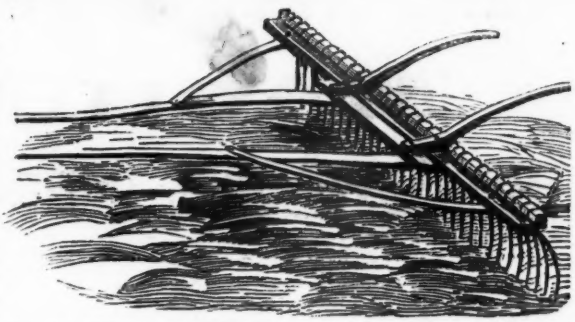
E. WHITMAN & Co.

jan1 No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS!

THE

Wire Spring-tooth Horse Rake.



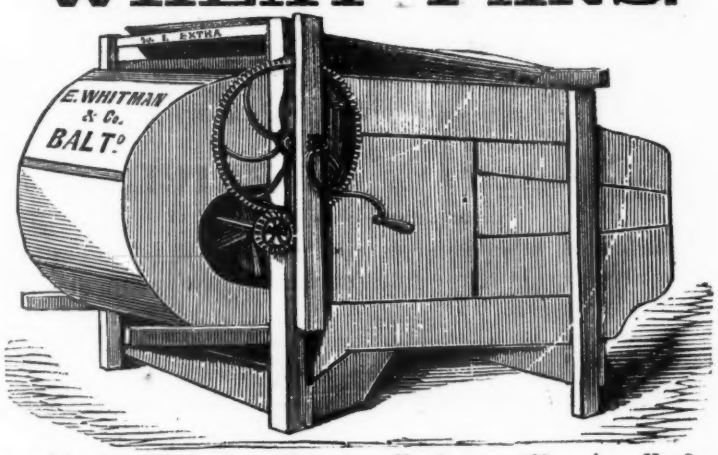
We beg leave to call the attention of Farmers to one of the *most valuable and popular Agricultural Implements of the age*—The PATENT SPRING-TOOTH HORSE RAKE *for Gleaning Wheat Fields.* As a *Gleaner*, it is *without competition*, being superior to all other Rakes for this purpose. No farmer who has not used the Gleaner is aware of the amount that is lost annually by wheat left upon the ground in the harvest field; and until the introduction of the Gleaner, it was impossible to avoid this loss. The ordinary revolving rake would seem to the eye to glean very well, but the *Spring-tooth Gleaner* has been found to gather two or three times as much grain. Where it has been used, it speaks its own praise.

The Gleaner has been sold extensively for several years past in some sections of the country, but a very large proportion of the *Wheat Growers* of the United States have yet to realize its utility. Heretofore its sale has been confined principally to individuals who purchased County Rights, and sold the machine at prices ranging from twelve to twenty dollars. We have succeeded in obtaining the *Exclusive Agency* for the most of the South, and wishing to bring the Gleaner into general use, we have put the price only $12, with 20 teeth.

We would add, that the Gleaner is gotten up in a superior manner, and as the demand is constantly increasing, we would solicit early orders. Farmers are too apt to put off supplying themselves until harvest, and, as was the case last season, be disappointed in obtaining their supply.

may1 E. WHITMAN & Co. 63 Exchange Place, Balt.

WHEAT FANS.



I. T. GRANT'S, { No. 1, - - $21 | No. 2, - - $23 | No. 3, - - $25
No. 4, - - $27 | No. 5, - - $29 | No. 6, - - $31

MONTGOMERY'S, $34.

BAMBOROUGH'S, No. 2, - - $30 | No. 1, - - $32 | No. 1 Extra, $34
BOSTON FAN, Extra Heavy No. 0, - - $12, | - - No. 1, - - $15, | No. 2, $17

may1 E. WHITMAN & Co., 63 Exchange Place, Balt.

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

Invite the attention of persons visiting Baltimore, to the large and splendid stock of Goods in their

NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore Street.

Importing the greater portion of our stock—one of the firm visiting the various European Markets twice a year, for that purpose—we are prepared to offer to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURCHASERS, goods of the best class at very low prices, including

Black and Colored Silks,
AND
ROBES,
FINE DRESS GOODS,
of every fabric,
LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, SCARFS,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
CRAVATS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Choice Goods for Men's Wear.

MOURNING GOODS,
of every description.

IRISH LINENS, LINEN GOODS, and articles of every description in the way of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

☞ ALWAYS ON HAND, such Goods as are required by PLANTERS AND FARMERS, for SERVANTS' USE—such as Bleached and Brown Cottons, Osnaburgs, Jeans, Linseys, Plaids, Fulled Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, &c.

No deviation from first price named for any article.

Wholesale Rooms on second and third Floors. apl-1y

EHRMAN & HOUSE,
FLOUR AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Corn Meal, Grain, Mill Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
N. W. corner Howard & Pratt-Sts, Baltimore.

☞ Prompt attention given to the Sale of BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, LARD, LEATHER, BACON, FARM PRODUCE, &c.

All orders to our care for GUANO, FISH, LIME AND PLASTER, attended to with promptness.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Newcomer & Stonebraker, C. D. Hinks & Co., Kefauvre & Campbell, Jas. Hooper & Sons, Chauncey Brooks, Esq., Prest. B. & O. R. R. Co., Pat'k. Gibson, Esq., Bank of Baltimore, Trueman Cross, Esq., Cash'r Commercial & Farmers' Bank. apl-1yr.

JOHN B. PEYTON,
No. 90 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND PRODUCE BUSINESS.

WILL give prompt attention to the sale of all *PRODUCE* consigned to me, and to all Orders for Goods of every description, and will be prepared to furnish *GROCERIES AND LIQUORS* at the Lowest Market prices. Also, GUANO, BONE DUST, and all descriptions of FERTILIZERS.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. apl-1y

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
3,500,000 FEET OF LUMBER FOR SALE--AND
700,000 SHINGLES AND LATHS.

☞ We call the attention of prompt buyers to our large stock of LUMBER of all grades, qualities, and sizes. We will cut *White and Yellow Pine* bills to order. Also furnish DOORS, SASH & FRAMES, and PLANING at Mill prices. Apply at our Yard, No. 110 *Light Street Wharf, or Corner of Eutaw and German sts.*
apl-1y BURNS & SLOAN, Baltimore.

JAMES WHITING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
No. 130 PRATT ST., NEAR BOWLY'S WHARF,

WOULD call the attention of Farmers and Builders to their large and extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing every article furnished by the trade on as reasonable terms as any house in this country. Farmers will find here the improved PATENT BUTTON CHAIN PUMP, vastly superior to the old Pump. apl-1y

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE PURCHASED OF MR. RICH'D MIDDLETON, No. 119 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, C. WARNER'S PATENT PREMIUM ANTI-FREEZING PUMPS, which we have had in constant use from date of our respective purchases, as per signatures annexed, and have no hesitation in expressing our entire approbation and satisfaction with its performance, and would recommend it as durable and effective, and at the same time combining the use of an engine, if needed, for fire, lawns, gardens, &c., and most cheerfully recommended it to the public:— THOS. STOWE & SON, Proprietors Saw Mills, Uhler's Alley, since June 26th, 1852.
CAPT. W. H. CONKLING, Broadway, East Baltimore, since 1853, with hose.
EDWARD SPEDDEN, Then City Commissioner, one placed in Franklin square, since 1853.
J. T. DONALDSON, Ass't Qr. Mr. U. S. A. At Fort McHenry, 1854, and a second one in 1856, both of which worked during the winter, when the wooden one was frozen from intensity of cold. JOHN S. BROWN, Since 1854, which supplies his dairy, cattle, &c., with hose for his lawn, fire, &c. THOS. V. BRUNDIGE, One in a well of 70 feet, for some time, which is working to my satisfaction. apl-3t

HUSSEY'S
REAPING & MOWING MACHINES.
Believed to be superior in all respects to all others.

The subscriber has too good an opinion of the shrewdness and common sense of farmers, to believe that any extravagant puffs of his own would have much weight with them; he does not claim perfection for his machines, but he thinks he comes as near to it as any other manufacturer, and he feels justified in saying, that the chief perfection in any reaper or mower, lies in HUSSEY'S CUTTING APPARATUS. The subscriber has been twenty-five years in the field, and claims to have some experience in the construction of harvesting machines, and to have been successful from the beginning. Those who are fond of research into such matters, will find in a periodical published in Cincinnati, entitled, "The Farmer and Mechanic," under date of July 3d, 1833, the following notice:

"Several members of the Agricultural Society on last Wednesday, attended in Carthage to see a machine for cutting wheat by horse power, in operation. It was propelled by two horses, and cut as fast as eight persons could conveniently bind, doing the cutting neatly.

"This machine is the invention of Mr. O. Hussey, and will no doubt prove a useful addition to our agricultural implements."

Many readers of the American Farmer are aware of the complete success of this machine in Maryland, as early as 1836. The machines were far less perfect then than they are now. Farmers will bear in mind, that during so many years, a very large number of machines built by the subscriber are scattered over the country, and although some of them built more than fifteen years ago, are now in good working order, yet it cannot be strange that a large number of them have by long use become disabled past recovery. As such worn-out machines can be found almost anywhere, they are too often brought into comparison with other machines, of later introduction by other parties. It is sometimes the case that a farmer procures a Hussey Machine, and without any experience, puts it to work on rough land, and meets with various mishaps, through several years. In the meantime he has picked off the stones and cleared his land, and by the time he has knocked his machine to pieces, he has become skilled in working a machine. He then gets one of another name, and uses it well on his smooth ground; the comparison he then draws between his old and his new machine, is not fair, but he is glad of an opportunity to praise his last machine, to cover up his blunders in using the first one, whose merits are entirely forgotten.

Those who want a Reaper and Mower, or a Reaper only, should not be entirely guided in the purchase of one by the reports of public Reaper trials, where so much more depends on the power and skill of the exhibitor and his friends, in obtaining premiums, than on the machine itself.

Do not be deceived by the sound of premiums and medals—they are not always to be trusted—but listen to the recommendations of farmers through *twenty-four harvests*, and come or send directly to BALTIMORE, EASTERN AVENUE, near EDEN STREET, and order your machines of the original inventor.

jel-1t OBED HUSSEY.

The following are extracts taken from letters recently received:

NORWOOD, May 12th, 1858.

Obed Hussey, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Please let me know at your earliest convenience, what I can get your Reaper at, and what I can get your Reaper and Mower at. Direct your letter to Fye River Warehouse, Nelson Co., Va. My crop of wheat this year is altogether on James River low grounds, and promises to be very heavy; and provided your Reaper does not cost too much, I would rather have it for my use than two of any other. I find that however much tangled and fallen the wheat may be, your Reaper will cut it well, and save the whole. Hoping to hear from you very soon, in order that I may have ample time to order and get one of your Reapers, I remain,

Very respectfully.

HALIFAX, May 4th, 1858.

O. Hussey, Esq.:

SIR:—I intended writing to you last summer, but have delayed doing so until the present time. The last three machines Mr. T. P. Burgwyn purchased of you, excelled anything in the way of reapers that I have ever seen. The first one, purchased two years ago, has gone through two harvests, assisting to cut sixteen hundred acres, without one hour's loss of time, cutting wet and dry wheat, and as heavy growth as I ever saw. With the two last I have not lost a moment's time; they are a great improvement on your old Reapers. We have McCormick's and Burrall's, and there are Manny's and Morrison's in the neighborhood, but I would not give one of yours for all of them.

Respectfully, H. J. P.

O. Hussey, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—I want one of your Reapers and Mowers combined. My father has used your Reapers for ten years; I have superintended their operation two years. There may be better reapers than yours, but I certainly never care about owning a machine that does its work better—is more durable, and easier to keep in order.

Mr. Hussey:

DEAR SIR:—* * * while on the subject of Reapers, I would say that I have never used any other but yours, and at harvest am always so much engaged as scarcely to have seen any other in operation, but from the reports I have had from others who used different Reapers, I am satisfied in my own mind, that for actual service, and to stand the work of harvest, your Reaper is more to be depended on than any others that have been used in my neighborhood.

Mr. Hussey:

DEAR SIR:—I look on you, sir, as the pioneer, and entitled to more merit for the introduction of those machines (the Reapers) than any other man. There are many new patterns now being introduced, but I feel confident that if yours can have an open field and fair play, it will carry the day.

THE CELEBRATED

"LITTLE GIANT"

CORN AND COB MILL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

In order to close off stock on hand, will sell at the following unprecedented low rates:

No. 2 "LITTLE GIANT," old price $44, will take $25.
No. 3 " " " $55, " $30.
No. 4 " " " $66, " $40.

The attention of Farmers, Stock Feeders and others, is called to the great sacrifice now being made on the above Mill. Such an opportunity certainly will not again be offered, as we shall not manufacture again at less than old prices. Make early application to

BIBB & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB,)

39 Light street, Baltimore.

Also on hand,

NEWSHAM'S PATENT CAULDRON FURNACE,

WITH PATENT SPICKET ATTACHED,

Which are considered by all who have seen them, to be far superior to anything of the kind ever gotten up, and are admirably adapted to cooking food for stock, heating water for farmer's use, washing clothes, scalding hogs, soap making, lard rendering, &c. They are for wood or coal.

PRICES.

2 bbl. Cauldron Furnace, - - $34. | 4 bbl. Cauldron Furnace, - - $62.
3 bbl. " " - - 40. | 8 bbl. " " - - 125.

Spicket extra.

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.

BIBB & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB,

At the Old Stand, No. 39 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

We are now prepared to present greater attractions and inducements to purchasers than this establishment ever before offered, basing the assertion upon the following facts:

1st. The variety, beauty and excellence of our patterns. 2d. The unsurpassed smoothness of our Castings. 3d. The thorough manner in which every Stove is mounted. 4th. The quality of metal used in their construction. 5th. Our ability to supply odd Castings to repair any Stove ever made in this establishment. 6th. Our determination to recommend nothing but what has been tested and found good. 7th. The cheapness of our goods compared with their quality.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of those

XL ALL VENTILATED REFRIGERATORS,
IMPROVED WATER COOLERS, TIN SAFES, SUMMER FURNACES,
Re-Improved Old Dominion, Hathaway and other Cook Stoves.

All of which we offer at extremely low rates. ☞Remember the name and number. je1-6m

REAPING & MOWING MACHINES.

We have on hand and for sale the following Reaping and Mowing Machines, which we offer at the following prices, viz :

MANNY'S COMBINED

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT:

PRICE $150.

KETCHUM'S

COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE,

PRICE $140.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE--Price $120.

KERBY'S COMBINED MACHINE--Price $140.

HUSSEY'S,

Prices Variable, say $105 to $140.

All the above Machines are the most reliable in this country. We recommend them with entire confidence. Farmers wishing to be well supplied, will please give early notice.

☞ Those having Thrashing Machinery requiring repair, will receive best attention by sending us their Machines without delay.

jel R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., Baltimore.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

GRANT'S, WOLFE'S and CLOW'S make of GRAIN CRADLES, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

ap1-3t **THOMAS NORRIS, 141 Pratt street,**
Nearly opposite "Maltby House," Baltimore.

HAND RAKES!

The very best in the market, for sale wholesale and retail, by

ap1-3t **THOMAS NORRIS, 141 Pratt street,**
Nearly opposite "Maltby House," Baltimore.

VAN WICKLE'S EXCELSIOR,

and MONTGOMERY'S ROCKAWAY WHEAT FANS,

For sale by **THOMAS NORRIS, 141 Pratt street,**
Nearly opposite "Maltby House," Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,

Of every description, for sale by

ap1-3t **THOMAS NORRIS, 141 Pratt street,**
Nearly opposite "Maltby House," Baltimore.

Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of every description, for sale by

THOMAS NORRIS, 141 Pratt Street,

ap1-3t Nearly opposite "Maltby House," Baltimore.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPING & MOWING MACHINE,

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

PRICES.

Combined Machine, 6 feet cut, - - -	$160.
" " 5½ " " - - -	150.
Single Mower, with Steel Bar, - - -	125.

☞EXTRAS kept on hand at all times.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of Grain Growers and Farmers generally to the following Extract from a letter addressed Noble Phillips, Esq., the general Agent of Manny's Reaping Machines, by James T. Earle, Esq., Ex-President of Md. Agricultural Society:

CENTREVILLE, Queen Anne's County, Md.,
May 6th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—Your letter asking a full expression of my opinion of MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER, with Woods' Improvement, has been duly received." * * * *

"I have used it two years in cutting my wheat and grass—cutting my wheat partly with it and partly with Hussey's Reaper; my grass entirely with your Reaper and Mower. Last year, after my wheat harvest, I cut over sixty acres of timothy grass with very slight casualties, which were easily and promptly repaired by a smith in the neighborhood."

"To enumerate some of its many excellencies:—It combines lightness with strength and durability; is of easy draught—two good horses or a span of large mules carrying it without too much effort, it cuts a smooth swath at any desired height of stubble, the sheaves or gavels being delivered outside the track of the horses; the bed of the reaper can be raised, even while in motion, so as to be passed without injury over obstructions that may be in its way. By a very simple and ingenious contrivance it can be thrown in or out of gear by the driver, without moving from his seat, in an instant, when in motion or at rest; by a wheel placed under the pole its weight is taken almost entirely off the neck of the team, which is thus saved the severe wringing and injury inflicted by most other reapers. This wheel, too, is of most important service in turning and backing, and is not without its use in steadying and guiding the machine. In a minute it can be changed from a reaper to a mower, the process consisting simply in drawing out the bed of the machine from the grooves which confine it, and removing the seat or stand of the person, who delivers the sheaves with a fork. As a mower, nothing can exceed its beauty of operation—indeed, its lowness and perfect smoothness of swath cannot be conceived of; it must be seen to be realized. While mowing the lever is unconfined, admitting of the cutting bars playing up and down, and thus adapting itself admirably to the uneven surface of the ground."

"With these many advantages, your reapers, wherever I have seen them, have been made of good materials; the woodwork substantial and well put together, and the castings and cutting-bar, with its knives, excellent." * * * *

Very respectfully, JAMES T. EARLE.

Being the SPECIAL and AUTHORIZED Agent for the Sale of this valuable machine, the undersigned is prepared to supply Farmers and the trade with the genuine article. Those in want of the Machine for the approaching harvest, should order early so as to secure it—all may be supplied by timely orders, but those deferring till harvest-time, may as heretofore, be disappointed.

THOMAS NORRIS,

jel **141 West Pratt street, opposite Maltby House, Baltimore.**

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM of about 400 acres, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, is offered for sale, about 100 acres are heavily timbered with oak, hickory and chesnut. It abounds in springs of the purest water, is convenient to mills, navigation and landings and wharves for steamers to Baltimore, Norfolk and Alexandria. The neighborhood is good; the country remarkably healthy; the churches are Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal. The dwelling contains *fifteen* large well arranged and airy rooms. The location is a good one for a well conducted school, male or female, particularly of the Methodist or Baptist denomination. The stock, farm utensils, and furniture, if desired, would be sold with the farm. The terms can be made very accommodating. Address, THOMAS JONES, Jr.,
mar1-tf *Warsaw, Virginia.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell at private sale a TRACT OF LAND containing about two hundred and ten Acres, about 3½ miles from the city of Annapolis, and very convenient of access from the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. The soil is of excellent quality, and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement. The terms will be made known upon application to the subscribers, residing near Millersville, and the premises will be shown by Mr. ESSEX R. DORSEY, or Mr. RICHARD D. SELLMAN, whose lands adjoin the same. RAMSAY HODGES,
je1-tf MARY ANN HODGES.

Valuable Farm For Sale in Isle Wight Co. Va.

Springfield, on a branch of the Chuckatuck Creek, about 600 acres, 200 cleared and under cultivation, producing fine crops—the sweet potato crop and melons pay well, the former paying $100 per acre: 500 choice fruit trees, which with good management, will pay the interest on the purchase money—there is a large brick dwelling, 2 kitchens, 2 smoke-houses, 3 barns, corn crib; stabling for 10 horses; is well watered, excellent bold spring of water near the door, the place is healthy; two of the oldest men in the county, (76 and 82,) live on the adjoining farms—very convenient to market. The stock, utensils, crops, &c., will also be sold if desired. $8000 will be taken for the farm, the owner being engaged in merchandizing, cannot conveniently attend to it. Apply to W. H. JORDAN, Smithfield, Va., or to the editors of the Farmer, by whom a fuller description will be shown. feb1-tf

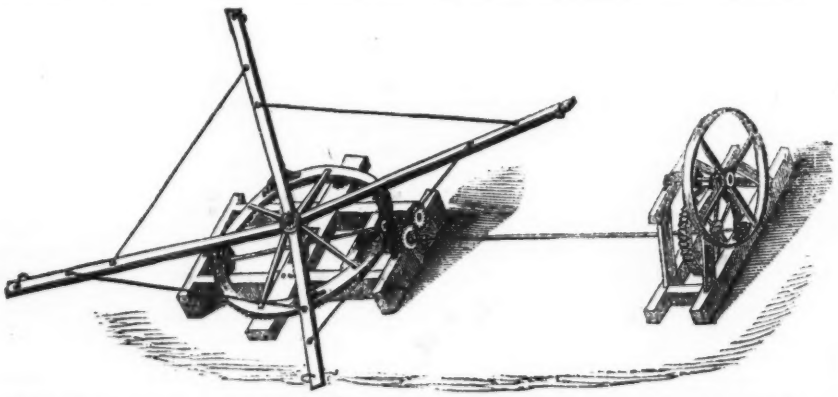
J. C. TURNER. C. F. YARDLEY.

TURNER & YARDLEY'S

PLANING MILL & LUMBER YARD,

No. 140 *Light street Wharf, Baltimore.*

Have constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices, a general assortment of 4-4 and 5-4 Dressed Flooring; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Dressed White Pine, Dressed Stepping, and Weather-Boarding, Rough Lumber, Shingles and Laths. jy1-1y



The above cut represents our new HORSE POWER, introduced in 1856, with so much success.

Last season the demand for this Power was so great, that we were not able to fill our orders, and many persons were disappointed. The present season we hope to fill all orders; but to make sure of securing one by the time it may be wanted, it will be necessary to order early. There is no other power combining the advantage this has. It is double geared, and the arrangement is such, that it possesses double the strength of others, and at the same time runs lighter and is more simple and durable than any power that has ever been made. It can be used successfully with 4 horses, but has strength sufficient for 6 or 8, and cannot be broken by use with proper care. PRICE, $120.

We also make other Sweep Horse Powers, viz:—

No. 1,	(Light 4 horse,)	$80.
No. 2,	4 "	90.
No. 3,	6 "	110.
No. 4,	8 "	120.

Our Wrought Iron Railway Horse Power will be sold this season at the usual price, $110.

E. WHITMAN & CO. 63 Exchange Place,

ap1 BALTIMORE, MD.

KETTLEWELL'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

No. 8 Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

No. 1—Composed of equal parts of Best Peruvian and Phosphatic Guanos, and containing 8 per cent. of Ammonia, 40 to 45 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime.

No. 2—¼ Best Peruvian, and ¾ Phosphatic Guanos, and containing 5 per cent. of Ammonia, 50 to 55 per cent. Phosphate of Lime.

THIS valuable fertilizer cannot be longer regarded as an experiment, but as one of the standard manures for the growth of all crops: we refer to our publication in the March number of the American Farmer, for a more detailed account of this article; every day furnishes us with further testimony in regard to its astonishing effect upon wheat, tobacco, oats, grass, &c. We have yet to learn of a single failure, side by side with Peruvian Guano, the same quantity to the acre—the "Manipulated" has excelled both in quantity and quality of product in first crop—in rotation it has doubled. No better evidence can be afforded, than the continued increased orders of its early patrons. We have no hesitation in saying, that we conceive it to be the best and most economical fertilizer in use. We recommend our No. 2, especially for corn, oats and grass; containing an abundance of ammonia, with a large amount of Phosphate of Lime, maturing the crop and standing the drought better,—the price is also a great consideration to farmers.

No. 1, $45 Per Ton of 2,000 lbs.
2 40 " "

CORN MANURE, for the hill as sold last year, with great satisfaction to purchasers, $30 per ton of 2000 lbs.

For Sale by our advertised agents, or can be had in Baltimore. Principal office,

No. 8 Bowly's Wharf,
JOHN KETTLEWELL,
apl- OR G. OBER, *General Agent.*

CHESTER COUNTY HOGS.



WE have made arrangements through Ch. Harvey, Esq., a well known stock breeder, of Pennsylvania, and from other sources, to supply during the coming season, PRIME CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, and Breeding Animals of the very best in Chester Co. We have a very fine BOAR, 7 months old. Also 1 year olds, and a 3 year old DEVON BULL, of fine points for milking stock—3 imported HOLSTEIN COWS, 10 years old—Grade Heifers of Devon and Durham, and Ayrshire crosses—Cotswold and South Down SHEEP, &c.—Apply to S. Sands & Worthington, American Farmer office. mhl-tf.

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.

ROYSTON BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROYSTON & CO.,

81 Baltimore Street, Between South and Gay,
Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

House-Keeping Dry Goods; Gents and Youths Wear; Ladies' Dress Goods, in all their variety; Linen Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; Gloves; Shawls, &c.; Heavy Goods, for farm hands and servants.

Carpets; Oil Cloths; Mattings; Draugets; Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, &c. septl-1y

Farm, suitable for a Tobacco Farm.



FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES, in good cultivation, with BRICK DWELLING, Corn House Orchard, &c., lying in Anne Arundel county, about three miles from Annapolis junction, and adjoining Patuxent station, on the Annapolis railroad. Also, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES chiefly unimproved Land, same location. Apply to LEMMON & BROGDEN, 60 Buchanan's wharf. may1-2t

ROSEBANK NURSERY,

Govanstown, Baltimore County, Md.



THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public, but particularly Planters, to his stock of select FRUITS and ORNAMENTAL TREES, HARDY SHRUBS, NATIVE and EUROPEAN GRAPE VINES, together with a large assortment of the NEWEST AND MOST SUPERB FLOWERING KINDS OF ROSES. Also, a superior stock of LINNÆUS, VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT and TOBOLSK RHUBARB.

He can likewise supply the Scarlet flowering PYRUS JAPONICA, by the 100, and AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ, by the 1000, both of which are admirably adapted, and now in excellent condition for planting out as ornamental Hedges.

CREEPERS—as GLYCINES, HONEYSUCKLES, and BIGNONIAS in great variety.

HELIOTROPES, SALVIAS, VERBENAS, MONTHLY CARNATIONS and SCARLET GERANIUMS, for bedding out during the summer.

☞ Catalogues forwarded to applicants, by their enclosing a postage stamp. All goods delivered in Baltimore, free of charge.

mh1-tf. W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF 525 ACRES.

LYING partly in Prince William's and partly in Fauquier Co. Va., 220 acres in cultivation, 280 in Wood, 50 of which require clearing up, watered by two streams of running water, is very convenient of access from Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, being within two or three hours ride by the cars; about ¾ of a mile from the Mills, School, Post Office, &c. It is in the Piedmont region, proverbial for its health, and excellent society. The improvements are a fine large stone Mansion, finished in handsome style; stone barn 35 by 65 feet, carriage house, ice house, excellent houses for servants, &c.; select fruit of every kind. Price $30 per acre, liberal credits on a large portion of the purchase money. This farm is worthy of attention of any gentleman wanting a good farm, in one of the best locations in Virginia. Further particulars made known at the office of the American Farmer. febl-tf.

FAIRFAX LAND FOR SALE.

WISHING to dispose of our land in Fairfax Co., Va., we will sell a great bargain to any person or persons wishing to locate in this beautiful and healthy part of Va. The land consists of two tracts lying adjoining, and on the county road from Centreville to Manassas Station, on the Orange and Alexandria R. R., 2½ miles from the former and 4 from the latter, containing respectively 183 and 250 acres of the red shell or clate soil, and is a part of that famous red vein of land so well known in New Jersey and Virginia. The 2 tracts could be conveniently divided in three tracts or advantageously farmed in one. The improvements are a good Dwelling House, Barn, Corn House, Ice House, Well of water in the yard, an Orchard of good fruit, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries and Plums; the farms are under good fence, and greater part well taken in grass; wood and water abundant. For further particulars address Wm. P. Trott, Centreville P. O., Fairfax, Co., Va.

S. TROTT,
aul-tf WM. P. TROTT.

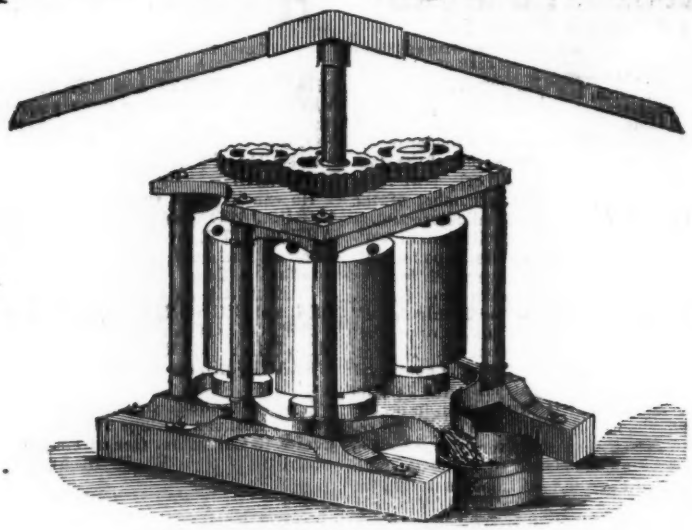
PURE BONE DUST.

TO FARMERS, &c.—10,000 bushels of this invaluable Fertilizer, warranted pure unadulterated Ground Bones, and its perfect genuineness certified by the State Chemist, whose analysis may be seen at our office. Among other invaluable elements, it contains the large proportion of 56.3 Phosphate of Lime.

For sale in three-bushel bags, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price 65 cents per bushel, bags 12½ cents each, or barrels, 25 cents.

W. GRANGE & CO.
febl-tf 119 Lombard street, Baltimore.

Improved Chinese Sugar Cane Mills.



R. SINCLAIR, JR. CO.

Have added to their stock of Machinery, SMALL & SMYSER'S IMPROVED CANE MILL. The construction is simple, strong and effectual—power requisite, 1 or 2 horses.

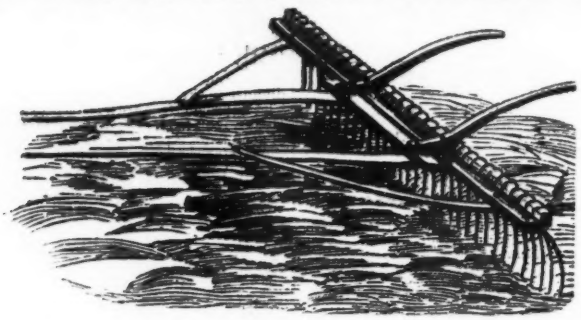
Price of Three Cylinder Mill, (see figure) - $65
Do. Two do do - - 45

The advantage possessed by the three cylinder Mill over that made with two is, that the former gives the Cane a double and more effectual pressure.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

junel **58, 60 & 62 Light street, Balt.**

SPRING TOOTH AND REVOLVING RAKES.



For Sale, of superior quality, SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKES—price as follows: 20 teeth, $12—22 teeth, $12.50—26 teeth, $13.50, (see figure.)

Also—REVOLVING HORSE RAKES,—Price, $9 to $11, each.

jel For sale by R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. 62 Light Street, Baltimore.

PELTON'S
Triple Geared Horse Powers,
AND
THRESHING MACHINES.

A most superior Machine—warranted to give satisfaction.

DINGEE'S
Railway Horse Power and Threshers.
DINGEE'S
PELTON POWER & THRESHERS.

All for sale at the lowest prices and accommodating terms, by

THOMAS NORRIS, 141 W. Pratt street,

jel NEARLY OPPOSITE MALTBY HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

GRAIN DRILLS! GRAIN DRILLS!

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S
GRAIN DRILL.

The universal satisfaction expressed by those who purchased this invaluable machine last season, *justifies* the subscriber in recommending it in the strongest terms, and he is happy to state, that none need be disappointed this year, who will order *early*. The undersigned was very much mortified by not being able to supply all the orders taken last year, by some forty or more, to say nothing of the great number he was compelled to decline receiving, when he was informed by the manufacturer, of the impracticability of supplying the demand. Very many were sold and delivered, and some extensive farmers who purchased one last season, are now ordering one or two more. Many who were disappointed last year, have resumed their orders for the present; *they shall be supplied.*

The superiority of this Drill over all others, and the efficiency of the Guano Distributor, with the great advantage of drilling wheat and other grain over broadcasting, is now so well established, that it is unnecessary to add a word on that point. Those in want of this Drill, with or without Guano and Grass Seed Attachment, will please address

THOMAS NORRIS, 141 W. Pratt street,

jel NEARLY OPPOSITE MALTBY HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

NEW
AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL
Implement & Seed Warehouse,
NO. 29 LIGHT STREET,
SECOND DOOR NORTH OF LOMBARD, BALTIMORE.

RICHARD CROMWELL

Respectfully invites the attention of the agricultural community to his stock of IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &c., embracing all the most approved kinds and patterns:

MANNY'S COMBINED

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE,
WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.
PRICE $150.

KETCHUM'S REAPER AND MOWER,

OWEN DORSEY'S REAPER & MOWER,
WITH SELF RAKER.

GRAIN CRADLES, with the genuine English Waldron Scythes, Iron and Wood braced, the best of make, BALTIMORE, WOLF'S and GRANT'S, at from $4.50 to $5.25.

DEWEY'S PATENT SPRING-TOOTH HORSE RAKE or GLEANER, 20 teeth, $12; larger sizes at $12 50 to $13.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, best article, with round and square hickory teeth, $8, $9 and $10.

MONTGOMERY'S Celebrated Double Screen ROCKAWAY FAN, $34; furnished with an extra Screen for corn, when ordered, at $1.75—so that corn so fanned by a farmer, would occasion no loss to the buyer, from the split grains, which are usually screened out on the decks of vessels, on the delivery of grain; such corn would sell higher. Also, VAN WICKLE'S EXCELSIOR FAN—an excellent article.

HAND GRAIN RAKES—the best.

CORN CULTIVATORS, stationary and expanding, with plain and reversable tines.

TOBACCO CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES, PLOWS of all kinds and sizes—S. & M., Chenoweth, Minor & Horton, Reynold's, Atwood's (a wedge plow), Woodcock, Prouty & Mears, Pittsburg Iron Centred draft, and the Two and Three-furrow Gang or Echelon Plow—improved pattern. Also, CASTINGS for the same.

PELTON'S 4 or 6 HORSE POWER and THRESHER, 28 inch Cylinder, all complete for Threshing, at $160.

FITZ'S 4 or 6 HORSE POWER AND THRESHER.

PAGE'S (of Frederick) HORSE POWER and THRESHER, and others of Baltimore pattern.

STRAW, SHUCK and FODDER CUTTERS, of different patterns, for both horse and hand power.

CORN SHELLERS for both Horse and Hand Power.

GRASS and LAWN SCYTHES, and HANGING SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., all at the lowest prices. Also,

FIELD, VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS,

Of the purest and freshest quality and kinds. Stewart and May Queen STRAWBERRY PLANTS, both Extra Early, fine and prolific varieties, with TOMATO, EGG, CAULIFLOWER, and CROMWELL'S DRUM HEAD and EARLY YORK CABBAGE PLANTS, furnished to order.

All orders promptly attended to, and a share of public patronage solicited. jel-1t

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The present number completes the 13th volume of the present series of the American Farmer, and, as will be seen in another place, the work passes into the hands of the undersigned, as sole proprietor.

An experience of nearly twenty years as a Maryland Farmer and Planter, and of more than three years as a constant and chief contributor to the editorial department of the *Farmer*, afford some degree of preparation for the responsible duties which he now assumes, in taking its entire direction. And his constant connection and association with every measure designed to promote the cause of agriculture in Maryland, will give some assurance of the interest he feels in agricultural improvement. He is sure that in his own State, and where he is personally known, he will have credit for ability and inclination not only to maintain the present well established character of the *Farmer*, but to advance it to a higher standard of usefulness. The generous readers of the *Farmer* beyond the circle of his acquaintance, will give him, no doubt, a fair opportunity to make their better acquaintance.

The American Farmer has an established character and reputation, which is well attested by its large and widely extended circulation, and rapidly accumulating advertising patronage; and the undersigned may, without presumption, it is hoped, claim a portion of the credit of its present prosperous condition.

The proprietor will by no means content himself with the present character of the journal, though it has obtained so largely the favor of the agricultural community. It is his ambition, and will be his earnest effort, to increase its already honorable fame, and elevate it to the very highest grade as a *practical* and *scientific* Journal of Agriculture.

His design is to make the *Farmer*, in the first place, thoroughly practical in its teachings. He proposes to make it a record of the experience and observation of intelligent men. He will aim to make it a depository of facts gathered from the very best sources of information. It will be his duty to gather up, by all the means at his command, the practical wisdom and sound knowledge which now lies scattered abroad among the cultivators of the soil; to bring together the elements of agricultural truth, substantial and reliable facts, as contributions to that science of agriculture, which has heretofore proved only "the baseless fabric of a vision," and which will never be built up, but upon this foundation.

The *Farmer* will hope to have, also, contributions to its pages, from some of the first men of science in the country; and they will be received with the consideration due to their learning and research. But no scientific theory will ever gain ascendency in its pages, on the authority of distinguished names, nor be pressed upon the adoption of its readers, without being thoroughly tried and approved in its practical application.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the present day, that *book-farming* is no longer considered a term of reproach. Intelligent men every where acknowledge the value and seek the aid of books and journals as helps to their practice; but this very disposition leads too often to an evil of an opposite nature. Theories, the mere suggestions of Science, are too hastily seized upon and adopted as principles, without fair trial, and men have been misled and misdirected, when they hoped to have found the surest guides to practice. It will be our duty to put the reader on his guard against these theories, and to question and bring them to the test of trial. The *Farmer* will be the earnest advocate and friend of whatsoever tends to foster and build up Agricultural Science; but it will not run after every phantom of a theory, which sets itself up as a guide to the blind.

In fine, it will be our aim to make this Journal the advocate of a wise and steady progress in agricultural improvement; to make it the means of gathering up and of putting into circulation, the best information; of discussing all questions of interest; of advising, discreetly, those who want such help; of suggesting, prudently, new methods of culture and systems of improvement; and of promoting, by all appropriate means, agricultural prosperity, as the foundation of that independence and comfort, which while their tendency is to foster virtue, afford the means of education, and of general elevation and advancement.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the undersigned respectfully and earnestly seeks the aid of every old and every new friend of the American Farmer, and of the purposes and objects it has in view. He begs contributions from their pens, and their aid in extending the circulation of the paper. He will leave undone nothing he can do, to make it worthy of their support, and he desires to widen and extend to the utmost its influence.

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